

DAILY REPORT

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EXECUTIVE YUAN RATIFIES FISHERY PACT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

OW070315Y Taipei CNA in English 240 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 7 Apr (CNA)--The Executive Yuan at its regular meeting Thursday ratified a Sino-South African bilateral fishery agreement and related memorandum.

The agreement and memorandum were signed by Chinese Ambassador Edward Y. Kuan and South African Economics Minister J.C. Heunis at Capetown on 26 January on behalf of their respective governments.

The pact went into force immediately after signing and will last for 10 years.

Under the agreement, Chinese fishing boats will be permitted to operate within the South African 200-mile fishing protection zone declared by the South African Government on 6 July 1977, effective from 1 November 1977.

According to South Africa's new fishing law, foreign fishing boats which want to operate in its new fishing waters will be permitted, subject to conclusion of an official fishery pact between South Africa and the nation to which the fishing boat belongs.

The Republic of China was the first country to negotiate and sign such an agreement with South Africa.

BRIEFS

RICE TO INDONESIA--Taipei, 5 Apr--Taiwan will export 300,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia, informed sources said here Wednesday. The ROC has sold 500,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia, South Africa, and France. [Taipei CNA in English 1043 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW]

CORN PURCHASE--Taipei, 6 Apr--Taiwan will import 540,000 tons of corn from South Africa this year, 90,000 tons more than it did last year. The corn importers joint committee of the ROC said Thursday it will send a trade mission to Johannesburg next month to conduct negotiations on the purchase of the farm product. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 1022 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

ROK ASSEMBLY SPEAKER--Taipei, 6 Apr--Chong Il-kwon, ROK National Assembly speaker, and Mrs Chong left here for home Thursday after a 4-day visit. Accompanied by a party of 15, they were seen off at the airport by Nieh Wen-ya, president of the Legislative Yuan (parliament), and Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan. The Korean dignitaries attended a national memorial service marking the third death anniversary of President Chiang Kai-shek. Chong also met with President Yen Chia-kan, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, and other Chinese ranking officials to exchange views of mutual concern. The Chongs also visited economic and industrial complexes in southern Taiwan and the National Palace Museum in Taipei. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

FUKUDA TO DISCUSS TRADE IMBALANCE WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW110623Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Tuesday he would confer with American congressmen on ways to correct the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States.

Fukuda made the statement when he met with Eiichi Nakao, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's agricultural committee and a leader of the right-wing party faction, Seirankai.

Fukuda's remark was interpreted to mean that he would seek the understanding of American lawmakers taking a hard line in regard to Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States. There were moves in Congress for legislation restricting Japanese imports. Fukuda is scheduled to visit Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter on 3 May. Fukuda also told Nakao he would take a cautious attitude regarding resumption of talks on a peace and friendship treaty with China.

MITI TO ANNOUNCE DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR EXPORT CONTROL

OW110927Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (KYODO)--The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will announce within this week detailed guidelines for controlling exports on a product-by-product basis to cut Japan's snowballing trade surplus, according to a ranking MITI official.

MITI Vice Minister Toshinobu Wada told a news conference Monday that under the guidelines, exports in fiscal 1978 will be held down to no more than last year's volume.

MITI is already advising car manufacturers to curb the volume of their exports, particularly those to the United States and Britain, under its "administrative guidance."

Steel mills, color television set producers and shipbuilders have been voluntarily restricting exports. The planned guidelines will specify these and other export restraints.

DEFENSE AGENCY CONSIDERING MORE FUNDING FOR U.S. FORCES

OW110625Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (KYODO)--Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defense Agency, indicated Tuesday he was considering steps to increase Japan's share of expenses required in maintaining U.S. forces in Japan. After the day's cabinet meeting, Kanemaru told newsmen he has instructed Defense Agency officials to study the way West Germany is sharing the expenses of American forces in that country. "We would like to offer as much convenience as possible to the U.S. forces in our country," he said.

In March 1973, then Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira declared in the Diet that he would not allow additional construction of facilities for the U.S. forces in Japan. Kanemaru said Tuesday he told his officials to study ways to provide more funds for the U.S. forces with due regard to the Ohira statement, suggesting that he was trying to interpret the statement flexibly.

Lt. Gen. George G. Loving, Jr., commander of U.S. forces in Japan, recently asked Deputy Director General of the Defense Agency Ko Maruyama to increase Japan's share of the funds needed to maintain U.S. forces here, including those needed to construct new housing and relocating U.S. bases.

NAKAGAWA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW FISHERY TALKS

OW110355Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (KYODO)--Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa left Tokyo for Moscow Tuesday for top-level talks with Soviet Fisheries Minister A.A. Ishkov concerning Japanese salmon fishing operations in the northwest Pacific and conclusion of a bilateral fishery cooperation agreement. Nakagawa plans to remain in Moscow until 16 April.

He was accompanied by Tomoyoshi Kamenaga, president of the Japan Fisheries Association. He was seen off at the airport by Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe and other officials concerned, as well as Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy S. Polyanskiy.

Nakagawa revealed at a press conference after the regular cabinet meeting Tuesday that he is taking with him a personal letter from Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Informed sources said Fukuda expressed in the letter his hope that an amicable agreement be reached in respect to the salmon fishery negotiations.

Meanwhile, Fukuda named Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe acting agriculture-forestry minister during Nakagawa's absence.

SOVIET TRAWLER SEIZED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING OFF HOKKAIDO

OW110351Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido Pref., 11 Apr (KYODO)--Maritime safety authorities arrested the captain of a Soviet trawler in waters east of Hokkaido Monday afternoon for operating within a zone where fishing is banned under the Japan-Soviet fishery agreement.

Arrested was Captain Zavodevkin of the 2,326-ton trawler Ivan Maliakin manned by a crew of 93. The Soviet ship was fishing in waters about 38 kilometers off Hiroo, the maritime safety authorities said. The authorities aboard the patrol ships Kamui and Erimo arrested the captain and seized the trawler after the captain admitted the illegal fishing.

They told the Soviets that the Russian captain would be released if a sum of 2 million yen was paid or a letter guaranteeing payment was submitted as stipulated in the fishery agreement.

A total of 16 Soviet fishing boats had been found operating within the Japanese 200-mile zone in violation of the bilateral accord in the past. But all the cases were minor violations consisting of failure to write their fishing logbooks as required by the agreement.

The latest case was the first one involving illegal fishing in a banned zone. The penalty was the highest demanded by Japan.

WHITE PAPER SEES LITTLE SCOPE FOR INCREASED FARM IMPORTS

OW110107Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (KYODO)--The Agriculture-Forestry Ministry stressed Tuesday there is little leeway for Japan to increase imports of farm produce at present when the nation is faced with the need to have farmers switch from growing rice to other crops and also due to other reasons.

In an annual white paper on agriculture for fiscal 1977, reported to the cabinet meeting by Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa, the ministry commented on recent rising demands from the U.S. and European countries for Japan's increased imports of farm products. It admitted that one of the urgent tasks faced by Japan's economy at present is to make external economic adjustments and added there is need to cooperate as much as possible in the agricultural sector also.

The white paper said, however, that Japan's imports of farm products already are being maintained at a high level and that it will not be proper to alter the nation's food policy based merely on short-range movements.

It also noted that farming households, which are faced with the need to secure further income from farming, must switch from growing of rice to other crops under the production adjustment program starting in fiscal 1978.

The white paper concluded there is considerably small room left for Japan to expand imports of farm products and brushed aside views expressed by business circles and others that Japan should increase farm produce imports as a means to reduce its huge trade surplus. It noted that Japan's imports of farm products [words indistinct] 1965 and 1976 but added that the rate of increase has slowed down considerably recently. The white paper noted that advanced countries also were taking measures to protect their agricultural industry.

This year's white paper places emphasis on analyzing three problems: the agricultural problem under the slow-growth economy, centered on changes in labor force in the agricultural industry; review of imports of farm produce and supply-demand structure ranging from production to consumption of farm products.

In respect to changes in labor force in the agricultural industry, it said the number of male workers entering the farming sector from non-farming sectors in 1976 surpassed that moving out to other sectors for the first time since the immediate postwar period. It noted, in particular, that the recent trend of an increase in youths hailing from farming villages returning to farming indicated the agricultural industry was being reconsidered. When regarded from the phase of agricultural management, the white paper said such changes in farming labor force offered big problems in respect to management of households operating farms of medium scope which have to rely also on other sources of income.

FINANCE MINISTRY FIGURES ON TRADE WITH PRC, DPRK, SRV

OW100904Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Apr (KYODO)--Two-way trade between Japan and China in the first two months of this year totaled \$547,565,000, up from \$497,521,000 for the same period last year, according to the Finance Ministry.

Japanese exports to China totaled \$287,214,000 on a customs clearance basis, up 13.7 percent over the year-before level, and imports from that country \$260,351,000 on the same basis, up 6.3 percent.

Two-way trade between Japan and North Korea in the same period came to \$17,282,000, down sharply from \$30,251,000 in the January-February period of 1977. Exports decreased 49.7 percent from the year-earlier period to \$8,696,000 and imports also declined 33.8 percent to \$8,586,000.

Japanese exports to Vietnam jumped 209.1 percent from the same period last year to \$41,285,000, but imports from that country decreased 16.3 percent to \$10,023,000. This made a two-way total of \$51,308,000, compared with \$31,714,000 for the same period last year.

MITSUBISHI TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AID TO PRC INDUSTRIES

OW051331Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 5 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Apr (KYODO)--The Mitsubishi group of companies has agreed to provide technical assistance to China in developing nuclear, aircraft and other backbone industries, informed sources said Wednesday. The broad agreement will provide the basis for technical assistance in building new plants and renovating old ones as well as in training Chinese technicians and in establishing plant management and production control systems.

In a major shift in policy, the sources said, China has agreed to pay for Mitsubishi's patents and technical knowhow in a manner required under the Paris convention of March 1883. China is not a member of the international convention but appears willing to pave the way for its future participation in the agreement for the protection of patented rights and other industrial property.

Following Mitsubishi's lead, Mitsui, Sumitomo and other groups are expected to negotiate similar agreements with Peking.

Last November, Mitsubishi Corp. Board Chairman Chujiro Fujino and other Mitsubishi group leaders visited Peking to resume negotiations for the long-term accord, designed to last for a decade or so. During the talks with Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, the top Japanese business conglomerate reached a basic agreement with the Chinese Government on technical collaboration. China has turned to the Mitsubishi group for assistance in carrying out projects related to a 1-year economic development plan to 1985.

UPPER HOUSE RESOLUTION PASSED ON AIRPORT PROTECTION

OW100839Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Apr (KYODO)--The House of Councillors Monday adopted a resolution calling upon the government to exert utmost efforts to control violence and ensure the security of the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita, Chiba Prefecture. The resolution, which was approved by a majority vote, was similar in content with the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on 6 April.

Yukio Aoshima, a member of the Ni-In Club, was the only one opposing the resolution. The resolution said the destruction of equipment in the control tower of the new airport 26 March by radical elements represented a challenge to constitutional democracy and an act which could not be permitted.

FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OPPOSES PRC ANTIHEGEMONY CLAUSE

OW110621Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Apr (KYODO)--Former Finance Minister Hideo Bo strongly opposed Tuesday the inclusion of the so-called "antihegemony" clause in the pending treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and China.

The objection was voiced at a joint session of the Liberal-Democratic Party's foreign affairs research council and the foreign affairs division held at party headquarters in Tokyo. Bo, representing a party group calling for prudence in concluding the treaty, contended that the controversial clause could drag Japan into the Soviet-Chinese confrontation.

Another former cabinet minister, Sadanori Yamanaka, asked for government explanations on what he called "China's interference in the internal affairs of Japan" and the Soviet threat to Japan.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Yosuke Nakae, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, attended the meeting, held to coordinate ruling party views on the government plan to resume treaty negotiations with Peking as early as possible.

CONSERVATIVE INDEPENDENT WINS KYOTO GUBERNATORIAL RACE

OW100805Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Kyoto, 10 Apr (KYODO)--Yukio Hayashida, 62, a conservative independent supported by the Liberal-Democratic Party and the New Liberal Club, won in the gubernatorial election held in Kyoto Prefecture Sunday. This was the first time in 28 years that Kyoto Prefecture will be ruled by a conservative governor.

The post has been controlled up to now by communist-supported Torazo Ninagawa, 81, who earlier this year expressed his intention to resign after seven consecutive four-year terms as governor.

Hayashida's victory was hailed by the conservative forces as it meant the end of the long rule enjoyed in Kyoto Prefecture by the Ninagawa regime, which has been popularly called the "lighthouse of the reformist forces."

The governorship in Kyoto was fought by the two other major candidates--Toshimasa Sugimura, 58, a former professor at Kyoto University, supported by the Japan Communist Party, and Yoshiharu Yamada, 53, a former Japan Socialist Party member of the House of Representatives supported by the JSP, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party. Hayashida garnered 503,175 votes, Sugimura 433,931 votes and Yamada 204,419 votes.

BRIEFS

MANILA ECONOMIC MEETING--Tokyo, 6 Apr--The 2-day fifth joint conference on the Philippines-Japan economic cooperation committee is scheduled to be held in Manila 11 April to discuss trade and investment problems between the two countries. Noboru Goto, vice president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will head the Japanese side and Emilio Abello, chairman of Manila Electric Co., the Philippine delegation. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

CHONGNYON SAID TO RECALL BOOKS WITH PORTRAIT OF KIM CHONG-IL

OW110223Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0205 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 11 Apr (AFP)--The pro-Pyongyang Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) has ordered recalling of the books carrying the portrait of Kim Chong-il, son of North Korean President Kim Il-song and his heir apparent.

The mass-circulation YOMIURI SHIMBUN, quoting security authority sources, said the Chongnyon also ordered to withdraw books concerning Kim Junior, adding support to earlier reports that the 36-year-old Kim Junior had been in a comatose condition following an abortive attempt at his life September last year. Among the books recalled was the thirteenth volume of the North Korean Labor (Communist) Party's magazine FOR THE PEOPLE which carried for the first time the portrait of the junior Kim standing with his father.

KONG CHIN-TAE RETURNS TO PYONGYANG FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SK110011Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Apr 78 SK

[Text] A government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, which had attended the third meeting of the Council on Economy, Science and Technology between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, returned to Pyongyang by plane on 10 April.

Comrade Kim Tu-yong and personages concerned Chong Song-nam, Kim Hong-yul and Kim Sok-chin met the delegation at the airport. The Soviet ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin, and a first secretary at the Czechoslovak Embassy also met the delegation.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

SK110013Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Ho Chong-suk, which had visited Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland, returned to Pyongyang by plane on 10 April.

Personages concerned Hong Ki-mun, Pak Chol-kon and Kim Chol-min met the delegation. Yugoslav Ambassador Tode Vardzisk, Romanian Ambassador Dumitru Popa and Polish Charge d'Affaires Piotr Glinski also met the delegation.

ROK 'DESPERATELY MANEUVERING' TO 'SQUEEZE INTO' NONALINED RANKS

SK110859Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1326 GMT 10 Apr 78 SK

[Commentary by Son Hak-chun: "The Puppets' Foolish Scheme To Squeeze Into the Ranks of Nonalined Countries"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has recently been desperately maneuvering to escape its international isolation. The puppets' recent so-called plan to reorganize the puppet "Foreign Ministry" is one of these maneuvers.

Taking a look at this plan, we see that the puppets have decided to alter the structure of their "Foreign Ministry" and sharply increase the number of "diplomats" to strengthen so-called "diplomatic" activities in the African and Near and Middle East areas.

Prior to this, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique held "mission chiefs" meetings area-by-area which revealed its intent to escape international isolation, babbling about "strengthening overseas information activities." Moreover, the puppets have recently trumpeted about "professionalization" of its parliamentarians' diplomatic activities. All this clearly shows how persistently the puppet clique is maneuvering to escape the situation in which it has been isolated and rejected by the world's progressive nations and people.

One of the foolish aims of its puppet clique clamor about "strengthening diplomatic activities" is to squeeze into the ranks of the nonaligned movement. Needless to say, this attempt is a part of the antipopular strategy of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to destroy this ever-developing movement from within and to weaken the world anti-imperialist forces. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is attempting to squeeze into the ranks of this nonaligned movement to create disorder and obstruct it. By doing so, it is trying to act as if it had some "sovereignty," camouflaging its nature of being the imperialists' puppet.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's eagerness to squeeze into the ranks of the nonaligned countries is related to its maneuvers to create international circumstances conducive to the criminal "two Koreas" plot. The puppet clique, which is continuously babbling divisive slogans such as "cross recognition", "simultaneous UN entry" and "South Korea's unilateral entry into the United Nations." It is persistently maneuvering to squeeze into the ranks of the nonaligned countries so as to garner the international support and acknowledgement needed to realize its "two Koreas plot." Toward this end the puppets are even launching foolish schemes to win someone's favor, begging for international funds and aid.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, however, will never be able to realize its criminal aim through any wicked maneuver.

The current era is a time of independence and a time of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The nonaligned movement reflects this trend of the current era in which the world's people are demanding independence and launching revolutionary struggles against imperialism, and embodies the sublime concept of anti-imperialism and independence. The fact that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--the most faithful lackey of imperialism--is trying to join the ranks of the nonaligned countries--a progressive force possessing noble ideals--is itself an act defiling the movement.

South Korea is literally a perfect colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the puppet clique is a thorough executor of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy. The puppet clique is truly the dirtiest of all the imperialists' puppets. How could these puppets, who have no political independence, who are economically completely subordinate to the U.S. imperialists and have no military control, dare to try to join the ranks of the nonaligned countries?

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is not qualified to join the ranks of the nonaligned countries and moreover is a group of criminals that has joined in suppressing the world people who struggle for their nation's liberation by faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. Even today the puppets are actively participating in opposition to the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist movements.

It is not by chance that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has been left out in the cold by the nonaligned countries, and that the clique has been insulted and turned away at the front gate wherever it goes, though it carried the gourd of beggars' diplomacy. No matter how desperately the puppets try to regain their lost face and escape international isolation by the scattering money which it has exploited from the people, babbling about (?diplomacy), these actions will never afford them any hope for survival, but will only further their international isolation.

REUNIFICATION GROUP'S STATEMENT HITS ROK RESERVE FORCES DRILL

OW071103Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 7 Apr (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in its information No 47 issued on 5 April, said: The South Korean puppets trying to find a way out in a military gamble against us are as foolish as a moth flying into the fire.

The information noted that the South Korean puppets staged a military exercise of the whole "reserve forces" under the name of the so-called "reserve forces tactical competitions" a few days ago when the world peaceloving people were still lifting up their voices in denunciation of the large-scale "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" held in March.

The South Korean warmongers are herding even the youth and the middle-aged in the urban and rural areas to war exercises in the wake of the war maneuvers staged by the puppet army against us.

The new frantic military game bespeaks that they are speeding up treacherous preparations for war against the North in real earnest, the information remarked, and continued: This was fully proved when Pak Chong-hui the traitor turned up at the "graduation ceremonies of the puppet military academies" on 3 and 4 April and openly incited a war against the northern half of the DPRK [as received] crying that the way to survive is to win in the North-South confrontation.

The traitor clique of South Korea is more feverishly stepping up anti-communist confrontation. This is a reckless, belligerent act designed to keep alive tension and disturb peace in Korea and Asia and a vicious challenge to unbiased world public opinion calling for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must be aware that its reckless war provocation maneuvers will only precipitate its own destruction.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S LEADERSHIP, ACHIEVEMENTS

OW101217Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 10 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates the whole of its front page to an editorial article headlined "Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Has Adorned Our People's History of Revolutionary Struggle With Heroic Epic."

The article says: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Our party has a heroic people who defeated Japanese imperialism through a 15-year long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, a heroic people who won victory in the three year hard-fought war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a heroic people who have built their socialist country on the debris where everything was burned to ashes during the war forced upon them by the U.S. imperialists. Our party is highly proud of having such a heroic people."

The half a century-long history of the Korean revolution is a history of glory in which our people have triumphantly paved the road ahead of the times and revolution holding high the revolutionary banner of chuche; it is an undying heroic epic replete with great events, shining feats and world-startling miracles and changes.

Our people's history of revolutionary struggle eloquently tells what a great strength a people can display and what an amazing miracle and change they can bring about when they have a great leader, the article notes, and continues: Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has made our people, once oppressed and maltreated by others, a people, powerful, dignified and invincible, and adorned the whole course of the half a century-long revolutionary struggle with a heroic epic.

Our people had craved for an outstanding guide, leading the bitter life of colonial slavery and undergoing twists and turns for a long time. It was not until they had the great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song that they became the true master of their own destiny for the first time in the 5,000-year-long history and came to successfully create a new history of heroic struggle and victory.

The start of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought the dawn of resurrection to our nation which was standing on the crossroads of life and death, rise and fall; it was a great historic event which marked the beginning of the heroic epic of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always pulled through any difficulties under the uplifted banner of revolution and wisely led the revolutionary struggle of all forms at all stages along the highway of victory and glory without the slightest deviations, twists or turns.

Saying that he has adorned our people's history of revolutionary struggle for half a century with a heroic epic, the article goes on: The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him was the grimmest and arduous revolutionary war unprecedented in history and a glorious revolutionary struggle which turned the first page of our people's heroic epic. Shouldering all the heavy burdens of the rigorous struggle, he led the armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole to a continued upsurge by leading one million troops of Japanese imperialism by the nose and mowing them down by applying the chuche-based lines and policies, the outstanding art of command and superb and bold tactics. He defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were frantic to become the "leader of Asia" and eventually achieved the historic cause of national liberation by leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a shining victory.

Thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions established and the examples of heroic struggle created in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle our people could inflict an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world and fully demonstrate a heroic stamina in the fruitful struggle to build a new life, new society.

Upholding the original line and policy set forth by him, our party and people successfully carried out the social revolutions of two stages (the democratic revolution and socialist revolution) in a historically short period without the slightest deviation under the indescribably difficult conditions created by the age-old backwardness and the manoeuvres of the enemies within and without.

He performed imperishable exploits in the history of the fatherland and made the history of our people's struggle shine with proud feats by working great miracles.

Our people made a great leap to a socialist industrial state in only 14 years through the grand march of chollima. This was another legend-like miracle which demonstrated the heroic spirit of our people who are struggling, firmly rallied around him.

In this grand march Korea reached the high peak of socialist industrial state at a dash, starting from scratch, to shatter the nonsense of the enemy that Korea would not be able to stand on her feet even in 100 years. This wrote an epic of the chollima era in this land where people are racing against time.

Thus, our country is called "heroic Korea" and "Korea of chollima."

The half century-long history of our revolution which has been adorned with victory and glory along the highway of chuche is the greatest and most proud heroic epic of history a nation can ever create.

The proud heroic epic recorded in the annals of chuche Korea is the great history which can be created by none other than the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song possessed of unexcelled extraordinary wisdom and outstanding art of leadership, the article stresses, and continues: His steadfast stand of chuche and revolutionary principle and unshakable iron-will have been the source of the inexhaustible strength that adorned the history of the Korean revolution, most arduous and rigorous ever known, with heroic events.

It is decisive of the victorious revolution and construction for a people to have a great guiding ideology lighting the path of revolution, correct line and policy and scientific strategy and tactics.

He, with an insight into the fundamental principles of the revolution, the demands of the times and the desire of the people, founded the immortal chuche idea during his early revolutionary activities. He thus provided our people with the great guiding ideology for revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's rare wisdom and strategem, exceptional organizational ability and extraordinary revolutionary sweep--herein lies the master key to the creation of the modern Korean history as a proud heroic epic.

With the great leader possessed of unexampled clairvoyance standing at their head, our people have always been able to fight, firmly convinced of a sure victory and filled with firm fighting spirit, with clear goals, bright vistas and scientific lines and policies and have become a happy and proud people who know neither stagnation nor vicissitude in their way of advance.

It is an invariable principle which he has always adhered to with all his consistency to push ahead with the revolution and construction at an unusually rapid tempo by enlisting the inexhaustible energies and creative wisdom of the popular masses to the fullest extent.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly maintaining the mass line at all times and in any circumstances, has solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction in a revolutionary and go-ahead manner by mobilizing the entire people.

None of the signal successes made in our socialist construction has been achieved without a nationwide movement. His outstanding method of leadership and art of leadership have become the source of a miracle in successfully breaking through numerous difficulties lying on the road of the Korean revolution and turning a misfortune into a blessing, an adverse condition into a favorable one.

The unanimous desire and firm will of the entire people to absolutely trust him and singleheartedly follow his leadership--this is the source of the invincible strength of our revolutionary ranks and an important factor that has adorned brilliantly the half century of the Korean revolution with a heroic epic.

The heroic epic of the struggle of modern Korea full of glory is a proud history in which the great leader firmly believed in the people and the people trusted and followed only him, going together through the severe tempest of the revolution and marching from victory to victory.

Today in our country, all people from the anti-Japanese fighters to old party members and the new generation of revolution, are rallied steel-like around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of one faith and will to hold him in high esteem to the end of the sun and the moon and persistently struggle along the road indicated by him. This is the great revolutionary trait of our society and most precious gain that adds lustre to the heroic epic of our revolution.

The article stresses: We owe the glorious history of the Korean revolution adorned with a heroic epic, today's brilliance of chollima Korea and the eternal future of our nation to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

WORKERS URGED TO SPEED TAEAN HEAVY MACHINERY PLANT CONSTRUCTION

SK061040Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 5 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 6 April editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Raise the Flames of the Creation of the Taeon Speed--A New Vinalon Speed"]

[Text] The construction site of the Taeon heavy machinery plant, the nation's mighty heavy machinery base being built on the basin of the Taedong River, a place of scenic beauty, is teeming with the ardent loyalty of the construction workers to create a new construction speed. Upholding with all their hearts the recent on-the-spot instruction given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all construction workers are determined to accomplish the vast capital construction work far ahead of schedule and are moving forward with the firm spirit of chollima speed.

Vigorously accelerating construction of the Taeon heavy machinery plant is one of the most important tasks facing the construction sector today. The Taeon heavy machinery plant, the construction of which is in full swing in accordance with the magnificent blue print unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is one of the powerful machine industry bases in the western sector of the nation which will produce large-size machine facilities. We must complete the construction of this grand, modern plant as soon as possible so that the material and technical foundation of our machine industry may be further reinforced and the overall speed of socialist economic construction may be greatly increased.

The successful implementation of the 7-year plan, our party's new economic construction program, depends on the rapid development of the machine industry. We must develop the machine industry--the heart of industry and the foundation of the technical revolution--at a rapid pace and, in particular, erect the Taeon heavy machinery plant at an early date. Thus we must manufacture and supply enough large-size machinery so that the metallurgical, extractive and power industries may be further developed and the great heights of the new prospective plan may be victoriously reached.

In addition, accelerating the construction of the Taeon heavy machinery plant constitutes a reliable guarantee in implementing the three-point policy of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

Thus the construction of this plant, which is significant to the national economy and is unprecedentedly huge in its size and construction scale, urgently demands extreme enhancement of the construction speed by our construction workers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The situation in our country demands that we must not be in the least satisfied with our achievements, but more energetically push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work and further increase the speed of our advance.

Based on scientific analysis of the mature demands and prospects of our national economic development and the status of the construction sector, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently put forward the task of further accelerating construction of the Taean heavy machinery plant and called for creation of the "Taean speed," a new Vinalon speed, in the construction of the plant. This instruction from the great leader, which called on the construction workers at Taean heavy machinery plant to create a new construction speed, reflects the lofty and far-reaching intention of the great leader who wishes to make our country a more powerful, independent, self-reliant and self-defensive socialist power. It also reflects the ardent aspirations and desire of our people, who are ready to make a tenacious advance with the firm spirit of the chollima speed.

The creation of the Taean speed, a new Vinalon speed, has significant meaning in more vigorously advancing our revolution and in accelerating the all-out movement to brilliantly accomplish the great tasks of the new prospective plan. Through the struggle to create the Taean speed, a new Vinalon speed, the ardent loyalty of our working class, rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with one ideological will and carrying out the leader's far-reaching plan the party's line and policy--the embodiment of the leader's plan--by all means and with the spirit of absoluteness, will be fully demonstrated. Through this struggle, the chollima spirit and revolutionary vigor of our people, who know neither stagnation nor stalemate but ceaselessly move forward to reach greater heights, will be manifested to the world once again.

The Vinalon speed left a glorious footprint in the history of the grand chollima march of our people and was a great impetus to the struggle to accelerate the task of socialist industrialization and the construction of a self-reliant national economy. Likewise, the Taean speed, a new Vinalon speed, will constitute a mighty power to vigorously encourage all construction workers in their struggle to accelerate making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific and to attain greater heights of socialism ahead of schedule.

Today, a greater upsurge is being marked in overall socialist construction. Under the circumstances, our party sincerely appeals to the construction workers of the Taean heavy machinery plant to daringly step out to create a new construction speed. All construction workers and functionaries and all working people of related fields who are engaged in construction of the Taean heavy machinery plant must create the Taean speed, a new Vinalon speed, upholding the programmatic instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the militant appeal of the party. By so doing, they must make a positive contribution to implementing the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule.

More important than anything else in the creation of the new speed is that all functionaries and working people fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, chollima and the speed battle. The achievements and experiences which we attained in implementing the first quarter plan of this year clearly prove that demonstration of the revolutionary spirit by our working people is the key to increasing the speed of our advance.

The anti-Japanese patriots unconditionally carried out the orders and instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under any circumstances. With the same spirit, all construction workers must fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, chollima and the speed battle at every step of the construction and ceaselessly create new records and standards.

To make a rapid advance, we must set a higher goal and persist in the struggle to attain it. The great leader has instructed that the plant be put into operation by 10 October 1979. In response to this instruction, the construction workers of the Tae'an heavy machinery plant have adopted a resolution to complete the construction ahead of schedule--by the first half of 1979. This is very good. To carry out the resolution, each combat unit of the construction site must set a clear goal and wage a persistent struggle to attain it without fail with a bold and broad-scale operation and with a scientifically calculated, detailed combat plan.

Concentrated, industrialized construction is an invariable policy of our party and a reliable guarantee for creating the Tae'an speed, a new Vinalon speed. All functionaries and construction workers who are engaged in the construction of the Tae'an plant, giving priority to the construction, must not scatter manpower, facilities and materials but adhere to concentrated construction and complete projects one by one in the manner of a war of annihilation. Bearing fully in mind the party's demand to industrialize construction, the construction workers must more firmly organize the accessories and materials production base, implement revolutionization in the accessories and materials and in the introduction of large-size accessories and materials, utilize construction equipment to the maximum and actively accelerate the comprehensive mechanization of the construction work.

In addition to the speed of construction, the construction workers must upgrade the quality of construction. This is another important task for the construction workers in meeting the demands of the speed battle. The Tae'an heavy machinery plant is a creature of the plan for the ages, and is a precious treasure of the nation which will be passed on to our future generations for eternity. With pride and self-confidence in carrying out the construction at the historical site at which the great Tae'an work system was established, all working people and functionaries must raise each pillar and assemble all facilities with extreme care, properly and meticulously in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations.

The struggle to create the Tae'an speed, a new Vinalon speed, calls for strong support from related fields.

Upholding the instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on placing emphasis on construction of the Tae'an heavy machinery plant, all functionaries and working people of related fields of the national economy must produce and supply the cement, steel materials, lumber and plant facilities needed for the construction in a timely manner and with responsibility. Functionaries of the transportation sector must give priority to transporting facilities and materials to the construction site.

Guidance functionaries have a great mission and responsibility in carrying out the militant task of accelerating construction of the Tae'an heavy machinery plant. Based on a comprehensive grasp of the situation at the construction site, guidance functionaries of the construction sector must mesh all factors with each other through precise and meticulous organizational work and vigorously and aggressively push ahead with technical guidance, supervisory and technical work in the construction.

In particular, organizations of the construction sector and related local party organizations must set up systematic measures to thoroughly implement the on-the-spot instructions of the great leader, guide and control the overall construction of the plant and vigorously wage political work. By so doing, they must actively guide all construction workers so that they may demonstrate their endless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by effecting the practical achievement of creating the Tae'an speed, a new Vinalon speed, with ardent zeal and awareness of being masters of the revolution.

The struggle to create the Tae'an speed: this is a rewarding struggle which manifests the honor and dignity of chollima Korea advancing and leaping with the firm spirit of chollima and the speed battle, and further glorifies the true superiority of the socialist system of our country. Hoisting higher the banner of the great chuche ideology and the banner of the three revolutions, the construction workers of the Tae'an heavy machinery plant and guidance functionaries of the construction sector must more furiously raise the flames of the creation of the Tae'an speed, a new Vinalon speed, with the workstyle of the speed battle.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK ON JUDICIAL POLICY MARKED

SK110203Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Apr 78 SK

[Text] A central discussion meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Implementation of the Judicial Policy of Our Party" was held at the Mansudae People's Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 10 April. Respectfully placed in front of the meeting site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and people. Hung inside the meeting site were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "We solemnly wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song long life and good health."

Functionaries of government, judicial and prosecution organs, social science scholars and university professors attended the discussion meeting.

At the discussion meeting, many research treatises were presented, explaining in detail the revolutionary and unique characteristics and invincible vitality of the concepts and theory delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his immortal classic work "Implementation of the Judicial Policy of Our Party." Reporters emphasized that the respected and beloved leader's work is a great document which has delineated the advance road of the socialist judiciary of our country under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and that it is also a programmatic document providing the most correct answers to various theoretical and practical problems arising in the implementation of the revolutionary judicial policy of our party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our laws are the laws of socialist society and of our sovereign country functioning as a proletarian dictatorship.

Speakers explained that the great leader delineated the essence and mission of the people's power--proletarian dictatorship power, the class and political characteristics of our laws as weapons of the proletarian dictatorship and the need of the party leadership to enforce socialist laws, based on the lofty and rich experiences attained in the course of the establishment and leadership of the people's power.

Speakers emphasized that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Implementation of the Judicial Policy of Our Party" has theoretical and practical significance today because of its correctness, creativity and invincible vitality.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL PROTOCOL WITH GDR--A protocol on mutual recognition of diplomas of educational and academic degree and professorship was signed on 10 April in Pyongyang between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the German Democratic Republic. The protocol was signed by Song Chong-u, authorized by the DPRK Government, and Gunter Bernhardt, secretary of state of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education of the GDR, authorized by the GDR Government. An agreement on educational and scientific cooperation between the Kim Il-song University and the Humboldt University in Berlin, the GDR, and an agreement on educational and scientific cooperation between the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute and the Karl Marx Municipal Technical College of the GDR were also signed on 10 April. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK] Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 10 April met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education of the GDR headed by Gunter Bernhardt, secretary of state of the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were person-ages concerned Song Chong-u and GDR ambassador to our country Franz Everhartz. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK]

KOREAN GROUPS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 9 Apr--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Ku Cha-yong, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and a delegation of workers of twice model branches of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Sang-chol, section chief of the Organizational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 April by special plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. They were cordially met at the airport by a large number of working people in the city and Kang Hui-won, Han Pyong-hwa and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW]

SHIPPING COMPANY GIFT--Pyongyang, 3 Apr--A meeting for conveying a letter and a gift brought by the president of the Shinwa Shipping Company, Ltd, Japan to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on 1 April in Chongjin. Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang and person-ages concerned were present on the occasion. Also present were Hiroaki Miki, president of the company, and the crewmen of the Japanese ship "Shinwa-Marun No. 8." The president of the company said that the gift had been prepared for the 66th birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and it was his greatest happiness to extend warmest congratulations to the respected and beloved leader on the auspicious day. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 3 Apr 78 OW]

RICE CULTIVATION--Pyongyang, 10 Apr--The agricultural working people of Korea who produced 8.5 million tons of grain last year to export over 500,000 tons of rice are now nursing healthy rice seedlings to reap a bumper harvest this year, too. To increase rice output it is very important to sow rice in cold beds in time and introduce cold-bed nursed seedlings on 100 percent of the paddyfields. This year the sowing of rice in cold beds was completed much earlier than last year despite unfavorable spring weather conditions. Now the cold beds are being carefully tended. This year our farmers will attain the goal of 8.8 million tons of grain. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW]

PUBLIC OUTCRY AGAINST U.S. BLUE HOUSE BUGGING

Assembly Committee To Protest

SK110127Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0052 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 Apr (HAPTONG)--The National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee will adopt a resolution protesting the reported bugging by U.S. intelligence operatives of President Pak's executive mansion when it convenes on 12 April to discuss overall issues pending between the United States and Korea, it was learned Monday.

The decision was made at an informal meeting of leading committee members from the majority and minority parties held to discuss the operation of the one-day panel session. The informal gathering, chaired by committee Chairman Choe Yong-hi, also agreed to extend the duration of the committee session by one day if necessary.

A highly placed source at the ruling camp said: "As the Blue House electronic eavesdropping was revealed by none other than former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Porter, there is no question about the fact that the bugging incident constitutes an infringement on the sovereignty of this republic. The committee resolution to be sent to the U.S. administration and Congress will make clear our stand on the bugging case and demand a U.S. clarification of the eavesdropping," the source said.

"The resolution will also state our basic position with regard to a three-way parley on the future of Korea reportedly suggested by some East European countries," the source went on.

Seoul Organization Statement

SK110152Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK

[Text] More than 40 members of the 19 April Uprising Association, a social organization, today issued a statement protesting the Chongwadae bugging by the United States. The statement says: "The United States, in order to maintain the friendship of a fair, just and independent people, should let the U.S. officials who bugged Chongwadae stand trial in Seoul," and urged: "The United States must apologize to the Korean people for its indiscreet act of bugging the office of a nation's chief executive and must punish the U.S. ambassador to Seoul and the officials involved in the bugging."

Disabled Veterans Demonstration

SK110243Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Taejon, South Chungchung Province, 11 Apr (HAPTONG)--A group of some 400 disabled war veterans staged a demonstration in Taejon Monday evening to protest the reported bugging by U.S. intelligence operatives of the Korean presidential mansion.

After the demonstration, which lasted for about two hours, the veterans attempted to hit the streets, but they were stopped by riot police. Meanwhile, some 80 students of the Taejon high school also held a protest rally on the campus to denounce the reported U.S. electronic eavesdropping.

Further Rallies

SK110300Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0257 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 11 Apr (HAPTONG)--More students and workers joined the growing protest movement here today denouncing the alleged American bugging of the Korean presidential mansion. Some 23,000 students from ten high schools participated in the protest meetings as of 11:00 a.m. today in their schools to denounce the alleged wiretapping by the American intelligence service on the Blue House.

About 2,500 members of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions staged a rally in the yard of the federation building, demanding the U.S. clarify details about the incident. Following the meeting they marched on some 150 meters toward downtown but were blocked and dispersed by police rushed to the scene.

KOREA HERALD SEES SHIFT IN U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL POLICY

SK110019Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Apr 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Pullout Review in Order"]

[Text] The latest action taken by a United States House subcommittee on the pullout of American troops from Korea, together with a press report that President Jimmy Carter is giving second thoughts to the withdrawal plan, show signs of a shift in Washington's Korea policy--and the shift appears to be for the better because of more realism.

The House Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations decided last week to ask the full committee within two weeks to support a conditional and reluctant proposal sponsored by its chairman, Rep. Samuel Stratton. The new plan imposed two provisions on the original phaseout scheme by making the scheduled pullout of 6,000 troops this year conditional on the passage of the arms transfer bill and ruling out the implementation of additional withdrawal until a peace settlement is agreed upon between South and North Korea.

Upon adoption of "a comprehensive report expressing opposition to the unilateral troop withdrawal" including the Stratton plan, Rep. Stratton said the withdrawal authority would be conditioned on transfer to Korea of some \$80 million worth of equipment associated with the troops to be pulled out. In the report he further called for no further withdrawal until there is a thorough analysis of the situation by the commanders on the spot, who would recommend whether additional pullouts should be desirable and whether there should remain a basic American combat force in Korea.

The assessment by Stratton that the North Korean communists would be more likely to attack if there were no Americans to overrun in the process is perceptive enough. A similar view has been presented by many U.S. political leaders, diplomats and military commanders well posted on the aggressive bent of Pyongyang and the highly volatile climate around the Korean Peninsula. Earlier in February a joint report prepared by Sens. Humphrey and Glenn stressed the importance of the proposed arms transfer measure. The Stratton report went further by articulating congressional opposition to a hasty troop reduction before a political settlement is reached in Korea.

The inadequacy in the process of major policy making by the Carter administration was aptly pointed out by a ranking Republican member of the Stratton subcommittee. Rep. Robin Beard said the subcommittee hearings and first hand observations in the Far East revealed that President Carter made his decision without any input from American military leaders, state and Defense Department experts and Washington's close Asian allies.

The recent action of the House subcommittee, as well as one voice after another being raised by an increasing number of political analysts and military strategists both in and out of the United States, clearly suggests the new direction toward which American foreign and defense policy vis-a-vis Northeast Asia should be reoriented. At this juncture, it is significant that the U.S. Government is known to have taken up the troop withdrawal issue for review and possible revision. The WASHINGTON POST quoted highly placed sources as saying that a series of studies are under way and a major decision is due soon.

It is reassuring that our long-standing and well verified contention that U.S. military presence on a sizable level is essential to the peace and security of Korea has found a louder echo in Washington. It is a very effective and positive deterrent factor that will bolster the defense capacity of the Republic of Korea. A serious reconsideration of this point is definitely in order now.

RPR RADIO PRAISES PARTY CENTER'S ACTIVITY IN YIHYON VILLAGE

SK920505Y Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK

["Reportage" on a visit to the Yihyong cooperative farm by a "party of reporters of this radio now visiting North Korea"]

[Text] Some days ago, we were driving toward the Yihyon cooperative farm located in the suburb of Pyongyang. Passing through the center of the revolutionary capital city, Pyongyang, we proceeded along the road in a south-easterly direction and over some low mountains. There we found a picturesque village set amidst rich fields and with elegant houses. Nearing the village, we could hear sounds of tractors ceaselessly coming and going and the beautiful songs by the farmers (?who were expecting bumper crops).

Spring has come, spring has come, early spring in this flowering (Yonajong) Valley. We praise the everlasting happiness of being loved by our fatherly leader. Thus the farmers, singing of the great love provided by the great leader, were in a joyous mood greeting the hopeful spring. Farmers in the southern part of this land, however, are wailing and homeless at this very moment, due to the continued poor harvests. So we could not but feel uneasy, hearing the reverberating voices of happily singing farmers in the north. In the meantime, our vehicle had already passed the entrance of the village. The management functionaires and farmers embraced us, saying that they wished to warmly greet the revolutionaries and masses in the South who are fighting at the cost of their lives for reunification and revolution. They then went on to speak happily about all the events on this farm.

To speak of Yihyon, it used to be called the Mangja Valley because Yihyon [word indistinct] by cropping Indian millet and barnyard millet from the very old days. [passage indistinct]

The sunbeam of the guidance of the glorious Party Center brightly shone in line with the development of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance in Ihyon-ri. The Party Center gave great consideration which ranged from the mechanized revolution of the threshing process to disseminating scientific and technological knowledge, as well as the management of stores and nurseries and the farmers' daily life. [passage indistinct] The glorious Party Center bestowed great love by instructing how to manufacture perfect, consolidated threshing equipment--so as to protect the farmers' health through attaching winnowing devices to the threshing machines which the farmers were using. Encountering this great love, the farmers were moved to tears. [passage indistinct] How could anyone keep from being moved to tears by the Party Center's boundless love and consideration in worrying about farmers' health, and protecting them against dust? Encouraged by the tender love of the glorious Party Center which causes rain to pour from the sky, repair workers of the mechanized work team at this farm completed the production of a consolidated threshing machine in only 3 months.

Having been appraised by the great leader as great inventors, thus winning the national honor of performing meritorious deeds, they were greatly moved by the gratitude and consideration shown by the glorious Party Center. They later thanked the Party Center for giving them the honor of such success.

The prudent guidance and consideration of the Party Center, which has striven to fulfill the intent of the fatherly leader who said that there would be no greater joy than when the farmers who suffered from arduous labor in the past carry out farm work through mechanization, has continuously spread on the land of Ihyon. Thanks to this, the farmers in this village, who had never seen vehicles in the past, were pleasantly engaging in farm work with 70 tractors, 15 trucks and various other kinds of farm machinery including mobile threshing machines and rice planting machines. They even use aircraft to spread chemicals on the fields.

Mr. Kim Yong-sop, whose forefathers had worked as farm servants until the liberation of 1945, said in a tearful voice: In the past my back was doubled over because I had to use a back-pack in farming. But, since I started farming using modern farm machinery, my bent back has straightened. All this was thanks to the benevolence of the fatherly leader and the Party Center's care. Furthermore, the glorious Party Center provided us with great beneficial virtue so that we could learn the chuche-based farm methods unfolded by the fatherly leader. As a result, today we can farm scientifically and enjoy annual bumper harvests.

With deep emotion, we then moved to the nursery and kindergarten where the sunbeams of love of the Party Center warmly shine. Touching the tiles on the wall of the children's room and seeing the musical instruments provided by the Party Center, we were very impressed. When we saw the children in the nursery and kindergarten growing up happily, we, who had witnessed the miserable situation of the South Korean children who are being sold to foreign countries, were deeply moved to tears.

With the infinite emotion and excitement, we called on the house of Sin Chun-sok's mother, which is filled with the virtue of the glorious Party Center. Explaining our visit to her, the mother, after having shown us her kitchen and rooms, told us an impressive story about how she came to receive this glory. Indeed, how can all love and beneficent virtue in the world be comparable to the great love and benevolence of the great leader and the Party Center which treasure man and which have been devoting themselves to the nation? Thanks to this love and benevolence, the farmers in this village, like all farmers in North Korea, are leading a happy life--enjoying a bumper harvest every year.

Comparing the lot of our South Korean farmers with the happy life of farmers in this village, we departed. Looking back on the village through the window of the bus, we once again firmly resolved to expedite the day of reunification and revolution at the earliest possible date, so that the South Korean farmers, who are in rags and starving, can lead a happy life like the North Korean farmers under the banner of the leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party Center.

RPR RADIO ON PARTY CENTER'S ROLE IN CREATING BUMPER HARVESTS

SK011040Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Mar 78 SK

[Feature program: "Benevolent Sunbeam Full of Grace, Which Brings the Joy of a Bumper Harvest--an Immortal Story About Bumper Harvests"]

[Excerpts] Due to the cold front's influence, today many nations have suffered farming failures and suffer from food shortages and starvation.

The North, however, has annually reaped bumper harvests by warding off the cold front's evil influence. Last year North Korea reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest of 8.5 million tons, an increase of more than 1.2 million tons as compared with the grain output of the entire Korean Peninsula before the liberation, and a 4.5-fold increase as compared with the grain production of North Korea before liberation. This is an invaluable fruition of the wise leadership and great love of General Kim Il-song--the sun of chuche--who has guided the people along an ever-victorious path with profound wisdom and with outstanding leadership.

Now, in connection with the bumper harvests, we will narrate the story of the guidance of the century and a great, immortal love. The man, who, having discovered ahead of all others the unusual weather condition and named this phenomenon the cold front and who, having had deep insight into the duration and influence of this weather front, provided measures against it, is none other than General Kim Il-song--the people's sun.

The great general, who set forth a revolutionary underground water policy--a unique line for solving the water problem--and who organized and encouraged the entire party, army and people, toured an obscure terraced field along the Chongchon River on 15 April last year, his birthday. This was during the spring last year when the world was plagued with drought.

The glorious Party Center, which has upheld the revolutionary cause of General Kim Il-song--a great leader and the people's sun--shed a bright light to demonstrate the greater merit of his guidance of the century and his great love for farmers.

The sunbeam of the glorious Party Center's guidance radiated brightly in the Chogsalri on which the great general had walked, thus converting this area into a ground for sowing revolutionary seeds throughout the country and helping realize an ideal society of mankind -- a model rural area. This sunbeam also radiated brightly in the Pungchong area, thus helping the area exhibit its true character.

An unusual and unexpected hail storm caused great damage to agricultural crops in Sinpung, Yontan County, North Hwanghae Province on 30 May 1975. At that time, the benevolent Party Center helped the local residents gather courage by enthusiastically calling on them to completely restore the damage through the complete materialization of the chuche farming method, so that they could alleviate the great general's worry. The glorious Party Center extended a helping hand to depressed farmers, thus helping them gather courage, dispatched a great number of volunteers to the damaged area, and, considering it was summer, supplied an early variety of corn to the area. Encouraged by the glorious Party Center's great love and consideration, farmers of the area and volunteers completely overcame the damage in only 10 days.

The glorious Party Center--a benevolent chuche guidance--later helped the local residents overcome the drought in June and heavy rains at the end of June, which were unprecedented in the past 100 years, and helped reap a bumper harvest by instructing the filling of reservoirs in the county and the carrying out of afforestation work there. Thus farmers of the area performed miracles by gathering 7,700 kilograms of corn per chongbo on the average and by reaping 17,200 kilograms of corn per chongbo from the fields on which they sowed the seed sent by the Party Center.

The sunbeam of guidance of the Party Center which has striven to lessen the great leader's worry by brilliantly materializing his great chuche farming method, has equally shone not only in the Sinpung area, but also in every place in North Korea, thus helping to annually reap a bumper harvest. The sunbeam of guidance of the benevolent Party Center has aroused among the people the enthusiasm of loyalty and the hot wind of the speed battle in the areas visited by the great general, thus helping perform great miracles in the history of mankind by reaping unprecedented bumper harvests.

CAPTURED NAVAL OFFICER CITES COERCION, ECONOMIC PINCH

BK110608Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Station report on confession by SRV Navy Lt Vinh Minh Chau captured off Angkrang Island in March]

[Excerpts] The following confession clearly demonstrates the deceptive "negotiations" maneuver of the Vietnamese as well as their 1978 and long-term plan to invade and aggress against Democratic Cambodia on a large scale. It also shows that the Vietnamese have resorted to strongarm measures, forcing and threatening in the most fascist manner anyone who dares refuse to attack Cambodia. Moreover, the confession shows that there are splits, confusion, squabbles and corruption within the Vietnamese ranks, as well as resentment and indignation felt by southerners who have become victims of oppression and contempt from northerners, and that there is growing resistance to the present administration.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with Cambodian translation] My name is Vinh Minh Chau, aged 30. My rank is two-star lieutenant. I command ship No 0919 and a ship platoon of 4th Company, 309th Battalion of the "Great Victory" Regiment of the Ham Long Division, Hanoi, [as heard]. I live in (Hoang Trung), Vinh Thuan district, Kramuon Sar city [Rach Gia], Kien Giang Province. I joined the revolution in South Vietnam in 1964 and the South Vietnam Liberation Youth League on 26 August 1972. I became a member of the Vietnam Workers Party on 20 August 1973. After liberation in 1975 I held the rank of one-star lieutenant and was in charge of security in Kramuon Sar. I was promoted to two-star lieutenant in 1977 when I assumed duty in the navy.

On 5 March 1978 four-star lieutenant Tran Dang Uk, alias Uk An, received an order from higher up to send my unit--as part of an overall VCP plan--to reconnoiter in Cambodian coastal waters in preparation for a second invasion. He said: "This reconnaissance mission is to be completed within 15 days so that it will profitably serve the overall invasion. It is planned to attack Cambodia and force it to join the Indochina federation and follow our party's political line. After we have taken Cambodia by military force we will control it and set up a new administration there under the leadership of our Indochina Communist Party. Then our power will cover all of Indochina. Vietnam will become a great power in Southeast Asia. No one will dare try to measure up to us. We will attack and destroy all and seize military victory.

"At present the party is devising brilliant tactics for foreign policy. This consists of broadcasting over the radio our desire to hold peace negotiations. In doing this we hope to deceive world opinion into believing that Vietnam has the goodwill to seek peace and friendship. We hope to attach all blame to Cambodia. Moreover, according to the strategic line of our VCP, we plan to attack and take Cambodia from all fronts in a single stroke. World opinion will not be alarmed by the large-scale invasion since we have already made public our desire to hold peace negotiations. It is therefore imperative that we should strengthen this position in order to realize Ho Chi Minh's strategic aspiration to win control over Cambodia and all Indochina.

"If your mission is carried out with success, it will be easy for us to pressure Cambodia into the Indochina federation. It is a must for us to put Cambodia under our domination. Cambodia is a small but very rich country. There are plenty of forests, lands and fish. With Cambodia in our hands, our party will have largely solved the problem of food supply for our people. Things will be different. Today we are hard hit by an acute shortage of all types of consumer goods. Rice is available only at a very prohibitive price. Even though our Kramuon Sar area is a rice bowl, a liter of rice costs 1,000 to 1,500 dong [as heard]. At this price it is very difficult to get it. This is the current situation in Kien Giang.

"What about other things? Fish is also expensive. One kilogram of fish costs from 2,000 to 3,000 dong [as heard]. Clothes are also in great demand. Therefore, when we have taken Cambodia we will settle our people there. This will certainly ease their livelihood.

"All of this is the aim of our VCP. We must strive to fulfill our tasks so as to contribute to this goal. You must not hesitate. Your worries about your families are common personal problems. You are not alone in having such problems. However, if you refuse to comply with the order to go you will contravene martial law and the will of the state. You and your families would then be jailed for treason, for the government has already made public that even civilians are under martial law [as heard]. This means that if you refuse to send your sons to serve in the army you will be sent to prison. What is your opinion?"

On the night of 6 March I made my journey with great sadness. I did not want to go at all. Though I hold a fairly good position and high rank, I feel I am not the equal of even the lowest trooper from the north. My efforts have brought me no rewards. It makes me indifferent. However, despite my hesitation I tried hard to carry out my mission well. I piloted the ship and acted like a fisherman while observing the situation in Cambodian waters. At about 0200 on 13 March my ship reached Cambodia's Angkrang Island where I was captured.

Made on 3 April 1978,

Signed: Vinh Minh Chau [end recording]

IENG SARY HOLDS RECEPTION FOR TUNISIAN, NORWEGIAN ENVOYS

BK040640Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 2 April Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of Democratic Cambodia, hosted a cordial reception at the Phnom Penh guest house in honor of His Excellency Mohamed el-Memmi, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to Democratic Cambodia, and his wife, and His Excellency Torleiv Anda, ambassador designate of the Kingdom of Norway, and his wife. Attending the reception along with Comrade Ieng Sary were a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. Colleagues of the Tunisian ambassador were also present.

During the reception Ieng Sary and the envoys of Tunisia and Norway toasted the steady development of mutual understanding and sincere bonds of friendship of the Cambodian, Tunisian and Norwegian nations and peoples, based on the principles of equality and respect for each country's independence, sovereignty and right to manage its own affairs. The reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere permeated with friendship.

NORWEGIAN MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY SUPPORTS CAMBODIA

BK110148Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The executive committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway sent a message on 4 February to the Cambodian Communist Party full supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle against the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese aggressors. The message reads:

We extend our most ardent salutation and full support to you comrades and to all the Cambodian people now engaged in a just struggle to defend your motherland against all acts of aggression and to build socialism in Cambodia. The Cambodian people and the KCP have a very proud tradition. Firmly adhering to self-reliance and a just line, the Cambodian people and the KCP will never again be subjected to foreign domination of any kind.

Our Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway has already clearly stated support for the demand that all aggressor forces be withdrawn from Cambodian territory. We vigorously condemn the execrable scheme of social-imperialism to enslave Cambodia and other Southeast Asian countries. That superpower has tried to create problems everywhere. However, in the end it will certainly be defeated.

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of Worker's Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Norway.

WORSENING U.S. ECONOMIC CRISIS SAID TO DEFY REMEDY

BK110303Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpt] The United States is now facing a serious economic crisis. The price of consumer goods has soared, inflation has worsened and the balance of trade has accumulated an alarming deficit. In February alone the balance of foreign trade suffered an unprecedented loss of \$4,005 million. At the same time the dollar's value has declined steadily. This crisis has seriously shaken the U.S. administration, but so far it has been unable to come up with any measure to remedy the situation. All the measures taken by the administration have proved ineffective. As a result, living conditions of U.S. citizens have become increasingly difficult.

The American people have waged a persistent struggle against the monopoly capitalists. The courageous months-long strike by 180,000 miners is eloquent proof of this. The crisis has also manifested its nefarious influence over other capitalist countries which are experiencing the same difficulties. In order to alleviate the impact, a number of capitalist countries, including West Germany and Japan, have been compelled to lend a helping hand to the U.S. dollar--buying up dollars or granting multi-billion-dollar loans to the United States. However, the dollar continues to depreciate. The U.S. economic crisis will continue to worsen. There is no way of solving it.

BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR AMBASSADOR TO PRC FETED--Democratic Cambodia's committee of commerce hosted a cordial reception at the Phnom Penh guest house on the evening of 9 April in honor of visiting Madagascar Ambassador to the PRC His Excellency Rakotofiringa and colleagues. A number of cadres from the commerce and foreign affairs ministries attended the reception. The comrade deputy chairman of the commerce committee extended warmest greeting to His Excellency Rakotofiringa and colleagues, and expressed confidence that the visit of the Madagascar ambassador would further strengthen and expand the bonds of friendship and co-operation between our two peace-loving and nonaligned nations. The Madagascar ambassador expressed his great delight at being able to pay a visit to Democratic Cambodia, a friendly and fellow nonaligned country. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK]

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS--Now that our revolutionary army has successfully expelled all Vietnamese encroachers from Cambodia and all the rainy season rice crops which escaped destruction by the Vietnamese has been harvested, our cooperative peasants in Kompong Trach district, Kampot Province, have been concentrating on building irrigation projects. Three dams are under construction at present. The first--measuring 1,600 meters long, 20 meters wide at the bottom, 1 to 5 meters high and 6 meters wide at the top--is in Phnum Leav commune. The second, located in Sre Chea commune, is 700 meters long, 13 meters wide at the bottom, 5 meters wide at the top and 3 meters high. The third--measuring 500 meters long, 20 meters wide at the bottom, 5 meters high and 6 meters wide at the top--is at the juncture of (Trapeang Kdar) and (Along Veng) communes. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Apr 78 BK]

KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, BURIRAM ATTACK, IENG SARY VISIT

BK101515Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpts] Following the ceremony marking the 16th founding anniversary of the Central Security Command, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan was asked by journalists whether it would be wise to lift martial law prior to the elections. He replied that he thought martial law should be lifted during that time, but thorough consideration should be given to how long. He said this would give politicians time to prepare for the elections.

Asked whether it would be necessary for an election law to be promulgated before martial law could be lifted, the prime minister said he would have to consult judicial officials on the question. He pointed out, however, that in principle, election candidates should be allowed enough time to campaign, but it should be limited to prevent problems from arising. The prime minister cited Indonesia and the Philippines as examples where campaigning time was limited.

Asked whether the prohibition against public gatherings for political purposes would be rescinded, the prime minister said he had not yet made a decision, but reiterated that candidates should be given enough time to campaign.

When asked whether he was certain elections would be held while he is prime minister, General Kriangsak recalled he had said many times before that elections would definitely be held. He said he would comply with constitutional stipulations.

Questioned about Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary's visit, the prime minister said Ieng Sary would definitely visit Thailand, but a date had not been set.

Asked whether he had received a report on the communist terrorist attack in Buriram and what action he planned to take. Kriangsak replied that he had received reports on the incident. He said operational plans needed to be revised and improved regularly and that serious actions would have to be taken as soon as possible.

Asked about the injury to Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali, who was involved in a car accident [passage indistinct].

The prime minister said he had not set the date for a visit to Burma and might visit the northeast or the south before making the visit.

Uppadit Comment on Buriram

BK110111Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Apr 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Excerpts] Acting in the wake of Sunday's communist terror raid, which left 22 officials and villagers dead in Buriram's Ban Kruat border district, aircraft from the Second Army Region launched retaliatory strikes on suspected insurgent hideouts along the frontier, while Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan declared in Bangkok that firm action would be taken to end harassment of innocent villagers.

The premier said that there was no definite proof that Khmer Rouge were involved in the raid and added that he had received confirmation that Khmer Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary would be coming to Thailand within the next few weeks.

The matter, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun said, would be taken up with Ieng Sary and complaints lodged in cases where Khmer Rouge are known to have been involved or provided sanctuary for the terrorists.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun yesterday expressed his belief that Cambodia is still sincere in its statements of wanting to coexist peacefully as a good neighbour with Thailand. He cited the recent radio broadcast by Radio Phnom Penh, which hailed the visit to China by Prime Minister Kriangsak and reaffirmed the forthcoming visit to Thailand of the Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary. [as published]

The release of five Thai fishermen on Sadech Island by the Khmer Rouge late last month is also an indication of Cambodian Government intentions and sincerity towards Thailand, he added.

Dr Uppadit pointed out that since it was obvious that the Cambodian Government did not have full control over the border areas, "it is not possible for both Thailand and Cambodia to prevent an incident from being provoked."

The foreign minister, however, added that Thailand should respond positively to Cambodia's sincerity "since it is better to talk with each other than to turn our backs on each other."

The police department, meanwhile, released initial reports of the casualties and damages caused by communist terrorists in the settlement:

Three Border Patrol Policemen, three local policemen and 16 settlement officials and villagers were killed; the settlement head office, a World Bank branch office, the settlement market, over 70 houses and lodgings of settlement officials, the health centre, a small textile factory and two cars were burned; five cars were stolen; a number of weapons and ammunition were confiscated. Total damage to properties was estimated at about 5 million baht.

Deputy Police Director-General Lt-Gen Chumphon Lohachala and commissioner of the BPP, Lt-Gen Angkun Thattanon, will fly to inspect Ban Kruat settlement today to map out preventive strategies.

General Phin Comment

BK101428Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Lt Gen Phin Keson, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, has reported to the press on the 9 April incident in Buriram.

He said that on 9 April the joint operations center of the Supreme Command headquarters received reports that at 0010 of the same day an unknown number of communist terrorists had attacked the Border Patrol Police unit at the market area in the self-help settlement in Ban Kruat district, Buriram. The terrorists fired various types of weapons from the direction of the Cambodian border and set fire to shophouses in the market.

Shortly after the attack, government aircraft dropped flares and returned fire until about 0300, when the fighting stopped. One terrorist was killed and a number of arms captured. Twenty-two Thai were killed--16 villagers, 4 Border Patrol Policemen and 2 provincial policemen. The village attacked was about 10 km from the Thai-Cambodian border.

Asked whether the attack was perpetrated by communist terrorists or the Khmer Rouge, Lieutenant General Phin said it is believed to have been the act of communist terrorists. It is a fact that they try to politically influence the people and, when that fails, they resort to violence to intimidate the people. He said judging from available evidence, the attack does not appear to be the work of the Khmer Rouge. Initial reports indicate that communist terrorists were responsible for the attack.

Asked whether any special action will be taken because of this incident, Lt Gen Phin Keson replied that, as he had explained before, routine action would be taken and there would be no need for any special orders. All activities would be carried out according to existing measures.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK110140Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Apr 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Insurgents Show They Are Still Very Much Alive"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's righteous indignation flared up at the slaughter of 17 persons, five of whom were policemen in Buriram, carried out, according to newspaper reports, by a combined force of local insurgents and Khmer Rouge soldiers. But in a clarifying report yesterday, the Supreme Command has said that the attack was carried out by Thai insurgents based both in Thailand and elsewhere. Since Buriram has a border with Cambodia, it is easy to figure out that Thai insurgents are taking refuge in Cambodia and that they are armed and instigated by the Khmer Rouge to spread death and destruction on the Thai side of the border.

The timing of this especially fierce attack is quite important since it comes almost immediately after Gen Kriangsak, in his speech in Hong Kong last week, said that communist insurgency is tapering off and it is evident only in remote places. Possibly, the killing of 17 persons and the destruction of property is a reminder to Gen Kriangsak that communist insurgency in Thailand is very much alive.

Further, this seems to hit at Gen Kriangsak's overall policy of seeking detente with the Indochinese countries and of strengthening friendship with China. This is a clear reminder that however well Thailand gets on with her communist neighbours, local insurgency has nothing to do with it and is steadily showing signs of escalation.

In his indignation, Gen Kriangsak has promised swift retaliation, but there must be second thoughts about it. Retaliation has never solved any problem. The one lesson the Vietnam war taught everyone was that bullets and bombers solved no basic problems like insurgency. And the one country that did not learn that lesson is Israel, which reacts violently to any action taken by Palestinians, and then again Israel has not solved the Palestinian problem.

Certainly those insurgents who killed 17 people and wounded several others should be punished like cold-blooded murderers, but it should not be thought that we are attempting to solve the insurgency problem by just killing off some insurgents. First, it is an extremely difficult thing to do under normal circumstances, but if it is complicated by the Khmer Rouge offering them sanctuaries, this just cannot be done.

Insurgency is something we have lived with for many years but it does not mean that we should go on living with it. As has been said a thousand times, insurgency will not go from Thailand unless there is extensive rural development. Ambitious programmes, like the accelerated rural development programme were tried but did not succeed because corruption down the line prevented the efforts from achieving their targets. But there is no point in flogging a dead horse.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS TO NATION ON ARMED FORCES DAY

HK100959Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Apr 78 HK

[Speech by Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali on 8 April Thai Armed Forces Day--recorded]

[Excerpt] Dear Thai compatriots:

Today, 8 April, is Thai Armed Forces Day. On behalf of the king, the supreme commander, as defense minister I would like to use this auspicious occasion to report to you--the members of the Thai armed forces--on the activities and development of the past year.

The Defense Ministry is directly and indirectly responsible for preserving national security from external and domestic threats. Directly, it uses the armed forces to defend the country against aggression, provide security to the monarchy and suppress rebellions or civil disorders. Indirectly, it assists in national development activities and helps preserve those national interests which are stipulated by law.

The Defense Ministry regards the preservation of national security as an important and most urgent task. This task can be separated into defense against external threats and preservation of internal security. The importance of the latter is currently being realized by the Thai people.

Regarding defense against external threats; the Defense Ministry has made preparations and improvements in personnel and equipment. This has been implemented simultaneously in the Supreme Command headquarters and in the three armed forces.

The Supreme Command headquarters has included the Border Patrol Police under the operational control of the military to more effectively coordinate Border Patrol Police tactical operations with those of the military. It has also coordinated the operational plans of the three armed forces and defense against aerial threats with the Interior Ministry.

Because Thailand encounters frequent skirmishes along its eastern border, the army since 1977 has deployed part of its forces to defend against violations of national sovereignty and protect the local people. The navy has also deployed the Chanthaburi-Trat forces to prevent infiltration and violation of national sovereignty on the eastern border. It has also deployed boats to operate on the Mekong River, coastal patrol boats and navy aircraft to patrol Thai coasts and ships to protect Thai fishermen operating in the Andaman Sea. The air force flies frequent support missions for the ground forces of the army, navy and Border Patrol Police in their retaliation against foreign forces violating Thailand's border.

Regarding the preservation of internal security during the past year and the emphasis on using political rather than military measures, the army has continually defended against and suppressed communist terrorists. It has also cooperated with other agencies in training officials and local people. Local people have been encouraged to unite to fight communist terrorist intimidation. They have been supplied with weapons so that they can defend themselves on a voluntary basis, thereby strengthening state power in rural areas and resulting in more local people ending their assistance to communist terrorists and supporting the government.

The use of forces against communist terrorist staging areas was begun only after those areas had been verified as such. The army has always been ready to assist civilians when requested or instructed by the government in the course of day-to-day preservation of internal security.

In the past year the navy has participated in communist prevention and suppression work as it did in previous years. Marine task force units have continued to operate in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani and Narathiwat. Units of the navy have also augmented those forces maintaining security in Bangkok when needed.

The air force in the past year has given air support to the army, navy and Border Patrol Police ground forces engaged in communist terrorist suppression missions. The air force has frequently dropped leaflets in communist-infested areas, advising them through loudspeakers to surrender, which has resulted in the surrender of communist terrorists.

As for developing the armed forces to more effectively carry out their mission, the Defense Ministry has undertaken to develop combat as well as service capabilities. Development of the administrative system, weaponry and personnel has also been implemented. For example, the office of the defense undersecretary has continually improved the military's everyday and industrial enterprises to effectively cope with the demands of the military in times of war and peace, as well as the demands of other government agencies and the public. The private sector has been encouraged to produce arms for military and police use. Certain private firms have been given permits to operate arms factories which are now under construction. State enterprises under the Defense Ministry, such as the glass, battery, weaving, leather and fuel organizations, have been able to satisfy the military's demands, as well as those of the public and other government agencies.

The Supreme Command headquarters has formulated military policies and strategies and coordinated operational plans and actual operations of the three armed forces and conducted military research and development projects. It has also improved logistics through the use of computers. It has encouraged the armed forces to standardize the use of weapons, facilities and other practices for the sake of efficiency and economy. Logistics and the repair and construction of military vehicles, which were very effective in the past, have been further developed.

The army has strengthened existing combat units to make them combat ready by increasing their manpower and materiel to full strength. At the same time, reorganization of combat units--both conventional warfare and special operations units--has been accelerated so that they can effectively defend against open external aggression and prevent and suppress domestic disturbances. The army has also researched and developed practical military operations [lakniyom thang kanpatibat thang thahan] to effectively face all types of threats. Reserve forces have been prepared in such a way that they can readily augment combat forces when needed.

Regarding materiel, the army has accelerated efforts to obtain important materiel such as medium-size long range artillery pieces, tanks, armored vehicles, helicopters, 5-ton trucks and spare parts. The army has also produced and modified arms. For example, it has produced rockets of various sizes, modified old artillery pieces to accommodate shells now in use; produced hand grenades, light artillery, light weapons and ammunition; repaired and produced wheeled and caterpillar vehicles and produced dry-cell batteries and small communications equipment. This has been done in order to comply with the policy of achieving self-sufficiency and enhancing the effectiveness of its performance.

The navy's step-by-step development to strengthen its logistics and combat strength in the air, on the sea and land last year was in the first year of the third stage of the 5-year plan. In the past year the navy has improved those ships and aircraft which still have operational value and made them combat ready by modernizing their weapons systems, electronic communications gear and mechanical systems. It also deactivated some ships with long service whose repair was not worthwhile. All of this is being done expeditiously. In addition, the navy has placed orders for a number of amphibious aircraft and helicopters to boost its aerial capability.

Marine combat and support strength have also been increased. The 9th Infantry Battalion of the marine regiment has been formed in Nakhon Si Thammarat. Construction of a base in Phangnga for naval operations and support of ships operating in the Andaman Sea has begun as part of the 5-year plan. Ship berths and roads leading to the base are being constructed. Buildings on the base will be constructed later. The Sattahip Naval Base is being developed step-by-step in support of the projected relocation of the Naval Operations Department to that base. The Naval Operations Department was already relocated to Sattahip in January 1977. [as heard]

Part of the development program for the navy involves establishment of a factory to produce 40 and 20 mm machinegun shells and machinegun spare parts. The navy has also conducted research on and developed many weapons, such as the development of target rockets and production of certain kinds of practice ammunition. It has attempted to build several types of boats, such as coastal patrol boats and speed boats designed for attack. The navy has given local shipbuilding firms an opportunity to build boats and supported them whenever possible. The naval dockyard is building a third high-speed coastal patrol boat, and it is now having weapons installed. The Bangkok Dock Company, a state enterprise under the navy, has been contracted to build boats, navigation signs and escort boats for the mine sweeping fleet--the first big ships to be constructed in Thailand.

The navy has entered into a contract with the Thai-German Dockyard Company to build a dock at Pom Phrachulachomklao. It will be completed in 3 years and have two dry docks capable of handling 3,000-ton ships and 5,000-ton support ships.

The air force began to reorganize its combat units in October 1977. In this reorganization the tactical air command, which commanded all air wings, was dissolved. The wings were then subordinated directly to air force headquarters. Three new air wings have been established under this reorganization. They are the 41st Air Wing in Chiang Mai, the 21st Air Wing in Ubon Ratchathani and the 23d Air Wing in Udon Thani. The 1st Air Wing has been restationed to Nakhon Ratchasima from its former base in Bangkok.

In an effort to develop the air force's defence capability, last year it purchased a number of highly capable F-5E's and mobile radar units for use in detecting enemy aircraft in areas where stationary radar units are ineffective. The radar units and F-5E's will be delivered shortly. This will improve the country's ability to guard its airspace.

In addition, the air force has modified its CH-34 helicopters which still are operational, but whose original capabilities are limited, by installing new turboprop engines. This will extend their service life by at least 10 more years.

Hat Yai--the first radar station in the south--began operation this March. The air force plans to build more radar stations in the south in order to have a nationwide air warning capability.

The construction of a prototype aircraft under the air force program to become self-reliant, initiated in 1975, has developed to the stage where it will be tested for the first time in October this year. Moreover, the air force has increased its ability to overhaul gas turbine aircraft engines, many of which are used in all branches of the armed forces. Air force officers have been sent to the United States for training in this field. The building which will house this overhaul activity is under construction. Complete overhaul of gas turbine aircraft engines will soon be carried out in Thailand.

Rocket research and development, which began in 1974, progressed to the last, successful testing stage, both on the ground and in the air in September 1977. The air force will soon produce rockets for its own use and for other branches of the armed forces. They will no longer have to be imported.

In 1977 the construction of a 20 mm ammunition factory was in the last year of its projected 3-year construction period. Aircraft machinegun ammunition of various calibers can now be produced for use in the armed forces.

Another important development in the air force is the increase in its capability to repair and readjust various forms of metering gauges. The air force intends to establish a national center for this work to obviate foreign dependence. This service will be extended to all government agencies. This project is now in the last year of the 5-year plan.

Most of the procurement of this war materiel, spare parts and ammunition for the development of the armed forces was accomplished from the 20 billion baht borrowed from foreign countries, while some items were purchased out of the national budget.

Agencies under the Defense Ministry have given regular training and education to their personnel in an effort to develop manpower for the effective defense of national sovereignty in all types of combat situations. Joint military exercises with neighboring countries have also been encouraged.

VOPT RADIO QUESTIONS MILITARY'S LOYALTY TO KRIANGSAK

BK101029Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 8 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 4 April warlord Kriangsak boasted in Hong Kong that he was fully supported by the well-united armed forces. His boastful statement was indeed aimed at self-comfort, since the part of the armed forces to which he referred is only giving him temporary support and is loyal to someone else.

A magazine published on 4 April disclosed that according to a source close to warlord Kriangsak, if the young soldiers of the "Young Turks" and General Soem Na Nakhon abandon General Kriangsak, the Kriangsak government will not survive. It also said General Soem and his clique have allowed the Kriangsak clique to rule the country, because they are not confident of their own ability and because two big warlord cliques are now engaged in a gruesome struggle for power.

Since a warlord--whose identity is now an open secret--is looking for a chance to topple the Kriangsak clique, warlord Kriangsak must have him accompany him on every trip abroad.

CONTINUED WORLD SUPPORT IN CAMBODIAN BORDER DISPUTE CITED

BK101300Y [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable comment from the world press and organizations on the SRV Government's stand on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border issue.

At 0400 GMT on 2 April the radio carries a brief report saying that "the Mexican paper (?UNO MAS UNO), in a recent issue, comments: The colonialists and imperialists formerly applied the 'divide and rule' policy. But the peoples of the three Indochinese countries were united and won victory in their struggle. The colonialists and imperialists sought every means possible to sow dissension among the three countries.

"Vietnam used to be a powerful rear base for the Lao and Cambodian peoples. Thousands of Vietnamese fighters sacrificed their lives for the sake of these two peoples. Vietnam is bound to other Indochinese countries by the blood and bones of its people. The Cambodian authorities' denunciations against Vietnam, whose heroic people have displayed their dignity and revolutionary ethics in countless ordeals, have only made themselves look uglier."

At 1100 GMT the radio carries a brief report quoting the Hungary-Bulgaria joint communique made public recently following the conclusion of the Hungarian Foreign minister's official visit to Bulgaria as saying that "the two sides express fraternal solidarity with the SRV and support its efforts specified in the SRV Government's 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 statements and aimed at peacefully solving the problem of relations between Vietnam and Cambodia" and that "the two sides believe that this problem must be resolved through negotiations."

The same broadcast also says that "the commentators of a Mexican television station and some well-known Mexican journalists recently reviewed the history of the heroic struggle of our people and other Indochinese peoples." Dealing with Vietnamese-Cambodian relations, the report quotes the following comments by commentator Carlos Mahy: "Since 1975, Cambodia troops have repeatedly attacked Vietnam, causing untold crimes against the Vietnamese people. The Cambodian troops have burned down houses, schools, warehouses and crops and barbarously killed old people, women and children. The Cambodian side has not only rejected Vietnam's reiterated proposals for negotiations to resolve the problem of relations between the two countries, but has continued its hostile activities against Vietnam."

At 1100 GMT on 3 April the radio carries a report on the meeting between "SRV Ambassador to Mexico Le Tham and the widow of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende in Mexico on 28 March." The report says: "At the reception, the widow of the late Chilean president stated: On behalf of all Chilean revolutionaries, I fully support the SRV Government's stand, as well as its good will and correct attitude as reflected in its 5 February 1978 statement, and I hope that Cambodia will actively respond to Vietnam's proposals by coming to the negotiating table to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict in the interest of both nations and of peace in the region and the rest of the world."

Another brief report from the same broadcast says: The (THIRD WORLD NOTEBOOK) magazine published by leftwing Latin American journalists carried in its 15 March issue an article dealing with Vietnamese-Cambodian relations. The magazine says: Early in 1978, Phnom Penh severed diplomatic relations with Hanoi. While refusing to recognize the historic border, Phnom Penh has repeatedly violated Vietnamese territory. For its part, Vietnam has tried hard to end the conflict through negotiations. The reason for this is that Vietnam wants to maintain the historic friendship between the two nations, friendship which had been consolidated in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

At 1100 GMT on 5 April the radio reports the comments by the French paper L'HUMANITE and the GDR weekly HORIZONT. The report says: "L'HUMANITE, in a recent issue, carries an article criticizing Cambodia's slanderous and distorting arguments and pointing out the SRV's correct stand. The article says that in spite of the Cambodian side's military attacks, the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam have made every effort to propose negotiations. Once again, the Vietnamese Government has proposed that the two sides meet as soon as possible at any place to resolve the border problem in a friendly spirit. Will this appeal be heeded? It is up to Cambodia to provide an answer to this question."

The report continues: "The GDR weekly HORIZONT says: Although Vietnam's peace proposals are welcomed and supported by broad segments of world public opinion, the Cambodian authorities, far from responding to these proposals, have continued their military acts violating the SRV's territory."

The report says: "After criticizing the Cambodian authorities for continuing their propaganda campaign against Vietnam and making the situation even more tense, the paper HORIZON concludes: The SRV's proposals are the only way out of a situation which favors only the imperialist and reactionary forces."

At 2300 GMT on 6 April the radio cites a statement by the Danish association for solidarity with Vietnam as saying: "On the basis of the past common struggle and fraternal solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia, the outstanding border problems should be resolved by peaceful means." The statement "sympathizes with and supports our government's correct stand specified in its 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 statements" and points out that this stand "aims at quickly settling the border issue through peaceful negotiations and talks."

In another report on the same broadcast, the radio says: "Under the title 'Cambodia Continues Provocations Against the SRV,' the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO says: Cambodia's refusal to answer Vietnam's peace initiative lays bare the true face of the Cambodian side. If the Cambodian side really wants to peacefully resolve the border issue, it should accept Vietnam's proposals. Prior to the conflict caused by the Cambodian side, immediately after the restoration of peace in Indochina, Vietnam was the first to propose that the two countries engage in talks to settle the border problem. But the Cambodian authorities rejected this proposal and are presently plunging deeply into a military adventure against Vietnam."

The report continues to quote the paper as saying: "Vietnam has done much more than it was required to do for a peaceful solution. Yet the Cambodian authorities are continuing to play with fire and causing a dangerous situation in Southeast Asia."

At 1100 GMT on 8 April the radio carries a brief report saying that "under the title 'Phnom Penh Must Be Held Responsible,' the Czechoslovak paper PRACE comments: Thousands of Vietnamese civilians have in the past few months become victims of Cambodian attacks." Foreign newsmen who returned from their visits to South Vietnam have seen with their own eyes scenes of barbarity perpetrated by Cambodia. The present Phnom Penh administration's adventurist policy is entirely consistent with the designs of the reactionary forces which are seeking ways to maintain the tense situation in Indochina. This policy, first of all, harms the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, as well as the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

HIJACKED SHIP CREW SEEKS RESETTLEMENT IN THIRD COUNTRIES

BK101416Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Text] A number of the Vietnamese on board the vessel Vam Co 24, which arrived in Singapore yesterday, have now asked to be resettled in third countries. A government statement said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had referred their requests to the embassies of the countries concerned.

Pending the outcome of the requests, all 34 persons are still on board the vessel. Neither the Port of Singapore Authority nor the marine police has taken possession of the vessel. The police are standing by to insure that unauthorized persons do not board the vessel, pending the replies from the third countries concerned.

The Vam Co arrived in the republic after the second officer and some members of the crew overpowered the captain and some officers while the boat was sailing from Haiphong to Ho Chi Minh City.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW101535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Apr (VNA)--A Swedish Government delegation led by Foreign Minister Karin Soder arrived here today on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Minister of Building Chu Do, Vice Minister of Light Industry Nguyen Dang, and other officials. Also present was Swedish Ambassador G.R. Tscherning.

VNA DELEGATION ATTENDS NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES MEETING

OW101639Y Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Apr (VNA)--In the past few years, more than 45 non-aligned news agencies have exchanged news reports and signed bilateral agreements, thus increasing the number of news reports on developments in the non-aligned and developing countries.

This was noted at the recent second conference of the co-ordinating committee of the non-aligned countries' news agency pool held in Jakarta on 3-5 April. The conference was attended by official representatives of 11 countries and observers from 8 countries and international organisations.

A delegation of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, member of the co-ordinating committee, led by its director general Dao Tung, attended the conference.

The pool is aimed at opposing the imperialists and colonialists' monopoly of information, and establishing a new world order in information.

The delegation discussed major problems for realising the main goals of the pool, namely decolonializing information work, opposing the release by the imperialists and the other reactionaries of news reports distorting the truth about the world situation, especially the situation in developing countries.

The conference hailed VNA's expressed readiness to serve as a regional center to re-transmit information on non-aligned countries through its English, French and Spanish daily news bulletins. The conference also hailed and entered in its final minutes the VNA delegation's proposal that these centers establish direct relations with one another, exchange news reports and photos and eventually sign bilateral agreements to increase the number of news reports and photos.

The final minutes of the conference also recorded the opinions of the Vietnamese and many other delegates that in case disputes occur between two or many non-aligned countries, the news reports in these events must be very objective and truthful and must aim to bring the countries concerned closer together, and settle contradictions within the non-aligned community through peaceful negotiations. The conference decided that the next meeting will be held in Zaire.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With ANTARA

OW101627Y Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Apr (VNA)--An agreement on exchange of news reports and photographs between VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and the Indonesian news agency ANTARA was signed in Jakarta on 8 April.

Signatories were Dao Tung and Ismail Saleh, respectively directors general of VNA and ANTARA. The signing was witnessed, on the Vietnamese side, by Pham Cong Bai, charge d'affaires a.i. of Vietnam to Indonesia; and on the Indonesian side by A.H. Sukarno, director general in charge of press relations of the Ministry of Information; Mohamad Hatta, director of the Foreign Ministry Information Department; and others.

The agreement stipulates that the two sides will exchange by means of telecommunications and post offices, news reports, photographs and stories reflecting the national construction in each country and the relations between Vietnam and Indonesia.

Signed following the conclusion of the Jakarta conference of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries' news agency pool, the agreement is an expression of the will to implement, through news agency work, the line and criteria for non-aligned information freshly amended and concretely set forth by the Jakarta conference.

VICE MINISTER OF CULTURE ON CINEMA PACT WITH USSR

OW091751Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW

[Statement by SRV Vice Minister of Culture and Information Ha Xuan Truong on USSR-Vietnam cinematographic cooperation in 1978--recorded; date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Information, I signed with the Soviet State Committee for Cinematography a plan on cooperation in cinematography for 1978. The two countries have signed many cultural agreements in the past and this was the second time that the Vietnamese and Soviet cinematography sectors signed an annual cooperation plan. In my opinion, this fine plan reflects the close relations of cooperation between the two cinematographic sectors and is more extensive than last year's plan.

However, all of these plans reflect the Soviet cinematographic sector's devoted assistance to its Vietnamese counterpart. One politically significant point in this plan which I want to emphasize is that the Soviet side is enthused and ready to assist Vietnam in making a documentary film on President Ho Chi Minh's life in the Soviet Union during the first years following the Great October Revolution.

In addition, the two sides will organize film weeks and meetings to introduce the new films of each country.

Regarding the training of Vietnamese cinematography cadres in the Soviet Union, not only are Vietnamese students admitted to the (Movid) cinematographic school but Vietnamese makeup and puppet-making experts will also be trained in Soviet film studios. At present, the Soviet Union is continuing to receive lecturers from Vietnamese cinematographic schools, and it has sent its cinematographic experts to teach in Vietnam.

Regarding material and technical bases, the Soviet Union will continue aiding Vietnam by providing it with 550,000 rubles of equipment. This valuable aid will create conditions for the development of Vietnamese cinematography.

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON STATE FARM MANAGEMENT

BK101154Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference to discuss the tasks of accelerating the development and consolidation of state farms and of implementing the premier's decision to transfer the responsibility for direct management of some state farms from the Ministry of Agriculture to the provincial people's committees.

Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of agriculture, inaugurated the conference. He commended the cadres and workers of state farms for having struggled hard to overcome difficulties and to score some definite achievements in training many professionally capable cadres and workers, for having learned from the experience in building and consolidating state farms in the north, and for having contributed to the development of state farms in the south.

Vo Chi Cong pointed out some shortcomings to be positively overcome by state farms, specifically stressing that production on state farms in general has progressed slowly and has achieved economic results which are not commensurate with state investment or the efforts of the cadres and workers.

The vice premier urged the cadres and workers of state farms to fully utilize and satisfactorily develop all potentials in terms of land, labor, materials and assigned equipment in order to engage in the specialized and intensive cultivation of crops, insuring that production provides sufficient grain and food for the state, raw materials for industry and goods for export.

State farms must strive to accumulate capital so as to equip themselves with machinery and expand production. They must provide seeds and breeding animals for the southern provinces and cooperatives, and must set good examples in all production fields for the cooperatives to follow.

With respect to the implementation of the premier's decision on transferring the responsibility for direct management of some state farms from the Ministry of Agriculture to the provincial people's committees, the vice-premier stressed the procedures for quickly and completely carrying out this decision. The Ministry of Agriculture and all sectors, localities and state farms involved must make adequate preparations to urgently carry out this decision.

After being placed under provincial level management, the state farms must continue to satisfactorily perform all of their production tasks and in a better manner than at present. Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong said he was convinced that after the responsibility for directly managing state farms has been transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the provincial level and then, from the latter to the district level--when the district level has been consolidated--provinces and districts will have better conditions than at present for managing all production activities of state farms, for organizing the people's livelihood, and so forth.

Agriculture Ministry Report

OW110751Y Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 11 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Apr (VNA)--By the end of 1977, Vietnam had set up more than 300 state farms. Fifty of these were built and run by soldiers, and 150 others were built in the southern provinces following liberation. The figures were released, together with other data, at a recent national conference on the development of state farms convened by the Ministry of Agriculture.

A ministry report to the conference said the 105 farms in the northern provinces covered 171,000 hectares of coastal, delta and mountain land for specialized cultivation, such as the orange farms in Nghe Tinh, tea farms in Son La and Vinh Phu provinces, and pineapple farms in Ha Nam Dinh Province. There are also big livestock breeding centres, including the Moc Chau dairy farm in Son La Province and the Dong Trieu cattle farm in Quang Ninh Province.

In the south, the report continued, Dac Lac is taking the lead with as many as 12 farms. A number of provincial companies have been formed to take over management, production, processing and marketing. The report also noted that the new "Co Do" (Red Flag) rice farm in Hau Giang Province last year put 4,000 hectares under cultivation. Also last year, rubber plantations restored more than 138,000 hectares, and tea farms in Lam Dong Province produced 5,000 tons of dry tea.

Addressing the conference, Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, vice premier and minister of agriculture, commended these achievements and called for better use of land, manpower, materials and equipment, and the application of advanced techniques.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

OW101623Y Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Apr (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, talked to the recent second national scientific and technical conference to discuss measures to promote agriculture.

After recalling the targets of agricultural production, forestry and fishery under the five-year plan (1976-1980), the premier stressed that to achieve these targets, it is necessary to carry out simultaneously three revolutions (revolution in the relations of production, scientific and technical revolution, cultural and ideological revolution) with the scientific and technical revolution as the kingpin.

He said: "This conference is an eloquent expression of the party's viewpoint on the scientific and technical revolution with regard to agriculture."

He pointed out that the question of science and technology giving basic and all-round assistance to agriculture must proceed from these bases: the line of socialist revolution and of building a socialist economy as pointed out at the fourth party congress; the political, economic and social system whose superiority is most vividly demonstrated in the working people's right to collective mastery; the multiform and rich natural resources of the country which are not yet fully known and used appropriately; the valuable experiences gathered for ages by the Vietnamese people in agricultural production and the experiences from the collectivisation movement in the north; and the growth and maturation of scientific and technical workers in helping agriculture through the revolutionary struggle against the aggressors and the struggle in the agricultural sphere.

Premier Pham Van Dong said that in this sphere now, everybody must endeavour to solve and solve satisfactorily the food problem simultaneously with the problem of raw materials for industry and goods for export. In agriculture, he said, high consideration must be paid both to cultivation and animal husbandry which are the main parts of agricultural production. He said food crops and among them rice and subsidiary crops must be given priority.

He also stressed the necessity of intensive and specialised cultivation. To this end, he said, it is necessary to build the district into a level directly managing production and the local people's life. The district must become a centre for providing technical equipment to the local economy, chiefly agricultural production (for forestry in forest land and for oceanography in coastal areas). Thus, to build the district level requires the combination of the district with the definitive economic zones on whose basis intensive and specialised cultivation is carried out.

Dealing with the close relations between agriculture and industry, and between agriculture and other branches of the national economy, Premier Pham Van Dong said: At this conference, we are paying attention to scientific and technical branches helping agriculture. This is right, because agriculture is related to many branches of the national economy and requires help from many scientific and technical branches.

The more our national economy and science and technology develop, the clearer these relations. It is noteworthy that right from the outset, the party has established basic relations between agriculture and industry and between agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, while holding the scientific and technical branches responsible for giving priority to helping agriculture.

Premier Pham Van Dong emphasised the need to build an institute for scientific and technical research on agriculture and organise information--both domestic and international--on agricultural science and technique.

On the necessity to combine activities of other economic branches, and the scientific and technical branches, with a view to effectively helping agriculture, Premier Pham Van Dong said: The organisation and activities of scientific and technical branches in helping agriculture must follow the principle of democratic centralism and collective work under centralised leadership.

In conclusion, Premier Pham Van Dong said: "We must be resolved to endeavour and succeed on the agricultural front for the sake of our people's life and the building of socialism in our motherland."

LE QUANG HOA ADDRESSES 4TH MILITARY REGION EMULATION CONFERENCE

BK101207Y Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 78 p 6 BK

[Text] The 4th Military Region command recently held a "determined to win" emulation conference to review and praise the achievements scored in training, combat readiness and economic building by the regional armed forces in 1977, to set the goals and tasks for 1978 and to launch a new emulation movement.

In 1977, the armed forces in the 4th Military Region scored the following achievements: They increased their awareness of the situation and tasks and of the combat requirements and gradually increased the quality of training, building and combat readiness and of fulfilling immediate and long-term requirements; they scored many achievements in the combined task of economic building and national defense and in building an all-people defense; they satisfactorily carried out the campaign to enforce discipline and adherence to the law; and they overfulfilled the norms for grain and food production and for raising the living standards of the troops.

More than 20 units and individuals, representing 980 "determined to win" units and 445 "determined to win" combatants, reported on their experiences gained in leading, commanding and organizing revolutionary activities and outstandingly fulfilling their duties. The conference highly evaluated the experience gained by the units such as the 214th Regiment in leading and building their unit into a strong and firm one in all respects; the 14th Regiment (Thanh Hoa) and the 39th Regiment (565th Division) in studying and in mastering science and technology; and the "Quyet Thang", Nong Cong, Huong Dien and Tuong Duong militia divisions in their assault task in productive labor.

On this occasion, Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, member of the party Central Committee, commander and concurrently political officer of the 4th Military Region, on behalf of the party committee standing committee and the command of the 4th Military Region, launched the "determined to win" emulation movement for 1978 with the following key objectives: Achieve high vigilance and combat readiness, high quality training and satisfactory economic building and scrupulously carry out the campaign to observe discipline and enforce the law promulgated by the government; accelerate the production of grain and food products; build an all-people defense; combine economic development with national defense and so forth.

The 214th Regiment and the Nghe Tinh provincial armed forces were awarded the "determined to win" emulation rotating banner from President Ton Duc Thang.

PREMIER'S DECISION ON SHIFTING SMALL TRADERS PROMULGATED

BK100441Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The premier recently issued a decision on the policy of shifting almost all small traders to production. The decision points out:

Article 1. On the basis of developing the socialist trading network, the state, serving as an efficient rear service organization in production and an excellent housekeeper for all the people, will encourage and help the majority of the innumerable small traders to switch to production. A number of people engaged in small-scale service industries and small traders will be assigned to the trading network to serve socialism.

The promulgation and implementation of this policy is part of the reorganization and new distribution of labor aimed at rationally using the social work force, providing a suitable job for every laborer, creating conditions for everyone to join in building the country and stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood.

Article 2. The state will help those who are serving in restaurants and refreshment bars or who are working in service industries closely connected with the masses' daily lives to continue their work. The state will organize these people according to the set plan and network to serve the population and will determine the scope of their activity, whom they must serve, and their specific tasks. The state will help those who are serving in public service industries to raise the quality of their service and ensure suitable incomes for them. As for those who are not needed in this service network and are considered more useful if switched to production, the state will help them shift to production.

Article 3. The state will use a number of small traders for suitable jobs in the retail service sector handling goods under its management by recruiting these people and assigning them to the socialist trading network or integrating them into the goods marketing teams affiliated with this network.

Article 4. The state will help small traders continue to sell various types of goods permitted on the free market according to the regulations to be disseminated by the chairmen of provincial or municipal people's committees; the state will stabilize the trading sites and closely manage trading activities.

Article 5. Effective immediately, those who are still allowed to engage in trading activities must be registered as such and must comply with state laws and regulations. The state will strictly prohibit people who are not registered from carrying out illegal trading activities.

Article 6. The state will help other small traders switch to production. People who are now simultaneously engaged in trade and production will definitely be switched either to production or to the trading sector. The state will encourage the compatriots to shift to professions which are beneficial to the national welfare and to the people's livelihood and which have the potential to develop production according to state plans.

The state will give priority to helping small traders switch to production occupations in localities favorable for production and will care for the living conditions of these people and their families. The state will combine the aspirations of small traders with its guidance and management in incorporating them into the various sectors which have raw materials and markets for their products but which need the participation of a great number of laborers, such as agriculture, cattle breeding, fish raising, seafood processing, forestry artisan and handicrafts industries.

The state will give priority to helping those who are willing to return to their native areas and engage in production there.

Article 7. The state will encourage the compatriots to engage in two main forms of collective economic activities--cooperatives and family handicraft sideline occupations--(?such as makingspare parts and accessories or processing goods for orders placed by the state).

The compatriots must achieve mutual assistance and cooperation, help each other improve their knowledge in all fields, organize collective activities and gradually implement the various collective welfare systems. The compatriots may participate in existing collective agroindustrial, forestry and fishery production establishments or set up new collective production establishments. The compatriots may set up production teams in urban wards to process goods for orders placed by the state-operated economic sector or state organs.

Article 8. As for small traders who have moved to new sites to carry out production and earn a living on their own initiative, the state will provide them with jobs and social welfare benefits. For instance, the state will help these small traders liquidate their remaining goods by purchasing them at incentive prices, or if they have only a small quantity of goods, the state will guide these small traders in selling them in order to rapidly switch to production.

The state will open job training courses for small industries and handicrafts and will supply raw materials to small traders who voluntarily switch to production. During training, these people can trial-produce goods. The state will defray the expenditures of training these small traders and will pay their teachers.

The state will help small traders and their families move to new production areas by assisting them in selling their old houses, building new houses in the new production areas and moving their property and capital. The state will help organize the studies of the children of small traders at their new residence.

The state will help small traders to start production by allowing them to register their new occupations; by allotting them land for cultivation, supplying them with raw materials, fuel, machinery and spare parts according to the production requirements and the state's capabilities; and by guiding them in carrying out their activities according to new methods and in signing contracts on the supply of raw materials and on the disposition of their products.

The state will lend money to small traders to build production bases and to meet their daily needs during the trial period. At the outset, the state will provide subsidies to needy people, such as those engaged in building new economic zones; will exempt from taxes those engaged in building production bases and in carrying out production on a trial basis, will exempt or reduce their taxes for 2 or 3 consecutive years according to the specific regulations of the respective provinces; and will supply staple commodities according to the standards set for the local people to small traders who have switched to production.

Ho Chi Minh Mayor Explains

BK090850Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 78 BK

[Report on address by Vu Dinh Lieu, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee, at 5 April meeting with bourgeoisie in Ho Chi Minh City]

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 April, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee, discussed with 1,000 bourgeoisie the government's decision to switch bourgeois tradesmen to production. After pointing out that the government's humanitarian policy of shifting bourgeois tradesmen to production has opened up a bright future for all bourgeois tradesmen, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu went on to expound some points of the policy. He said:

[begin recording] Before discussing the policy of shifting bourgeois tradesmen to production, we must clearly understand our current watchwords "everything for production." In full, this strategic slogan runs like this: "Everything for production, everything for socialism, everything for the people's happiness. This is the present ideal of the nation."

Everyone must work in order for us to achieve self-sufficiency. At present, the workers, peasants, white-collar workers and even soldiers are carrying our production work, the latter despite the fact that the armed forces have been fighting for the past 30 years. The entire party and people are currently engaged in production. The watchwords "everything for production" apply to everyone without exception.

The government's policy of switching bourgeois tradesmen to production is a generous policy aimed at transforming nonproductive people into a productive force. Bourgeois tradesmen are encouraged to shift to productive labor and to use their knowledge, experience and capital to promote those sectors and professions which produce material wealth and which are beneficial not only to themselves and their own families, but also to the national welfare and the people's livelihood, thereby contributing to efforts to restore and develop the economy and to build the country.

Bourgeois tradesmen are allowed to engage in production in agriculture, industry, fishing and forestry, to use their own capital, manpower and means as a mainstay in addition to state assistance in order to build production installations, and so forth.

In switching to production, which sectors and professions should bourgeois tradesmen join? According to the policy already promulgated, they have an extremely wide choice. They may choose any profession they consider suitable to their capabilities, provided it is beneficial to the national welfare and the people's livelihood and it produces material wealth for society. They have priority in switching to the production of goods in which they used to deal. They may choose to engage in agriculture or they may shift to any sector suitable to their capabilities, including the artisan industry, handicrafts, agriculture, forestry and fishing.

What about the organization of production? The government's decision clearly points out that, as a general rule, bourgeois tradesmen should promptly adopt the socialist mode of production in various forms, such as joint state-private enterprises, cooperatives, or production organizations manufacturing goods for the state on a contractual basis. They may join the existing socialist economic organizations such as cooperatives, or establish new cooperatives of their own.

Some bourgeois tradesmen, however, may not care to adopt the socialist mode of production. In this case, they may engage in individual production work provided that, as government policy stipulates, they properly register their businesses; that they strictly observe all state policies, procedures and regulations; that they place themselves under the management of the local administration in matters concerning production guidelines and planning, fields and scope of operations; and that they sign contracts to sell their products to the state.

With regard to the problem of capital, the government decision says: Depending on the requirements of production, bourgeois tradesmen may shift to production all capital acquired by selling goods and materials to the state; part or all of the capital acquired by selling to the state shops, warehouses and other business facilities once used in trade operations; part or all of the capital deposited at state banks, depending on production requirements and on the managerial procedures of these banks. This means that if their production plans are approved and if implementation of these plans calls for the investment of all of their money, bourgeois tradesmen will be allowed to shift all of their deposits to production. Otherwise, they may withdraw only as much as is actually needed for production operations. [end recording]

Obviously, the newly promulgated policy of the state shows much generosity and humanity toward bourgeois tradesmen and is aimed at helping them leave the path of exploitation and embark upon the path of labor. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu concludes:

[Begin recording] Through transformation, the bourgeoisie will be able to do away with the unsavory aspects of their lifestyle and insure many good things for themselves and their own children. Through productive labor, they will be able to serve not only their own interests, but other people's interests as well.

By undergoing transformation, the bourgeoisie will have the opportunity to contribute to efforts to rebuild the country ravaged by a long, atrocious war of aggression and to use their energies in service of the fatherland and people. Whatever their background, all Vietnamese bourgeoisie living in this land owe their livelihood to Vietnam, a nation which has made enormous sacrifices in order to win back its loftiest and most precious possessions: independence and freedom. Such a nation will certainly be able to triumph over poverty and backwardness, to build a civilized and happy life and to successfully achieve socialist construction.

All patriotic citizens have every reason to be proud of their right to live, to fight and to labor in this land. For the bright future of the fatherland, let all of them do their utmost to achieve prosperity for the country and happiness for the people. [end recording]

Southern Traders Discuss Decision

OW061537Y Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Apr (VNA)--Two hundred and fifty merchants in Ho Chi Minh City on Monday, 3 April, met to study the government's policy of socialist transformation of capitalist trade and discuss ways to switch to production. They were dealing in hardware, electrical appliances, textiles, jewelry and other commodities.

Many recognized that the government's transformation policy is fair, reasonable and humanitarian. Nguyen Dan Hanh, dealer in cotton and synthetic fabrics at No. 36 Huynh Thuc Khang Street, 1st precinct, told a VNA reporter:

"Having fully understood the Communist Party's policy, we now feel reassured. The party has opened to us a better direction which will allow us to re-enter the national community."

Chau Thang, owner of nearly 100 kinds of electrical appliances at No 97 Nguyen Hue Street, 1st precinct, at first declared only half the goods he was storing. After studying the transformation policy he turned in a full inventory of his stock.

Many capitalists have worked out plans for their activities. Hundreds of them have voluntarily returned to their villages to help in agricultural production. Others have offered to go to areas specializing in farm produce for export in Cu Chi and Hoc Mon districts, or to silk worm farms at Gia Lanh.

Meanwhile, dealers in rubber goods, resins, bread, fish sauce, seafoods, building materials, communications and transport, and cattle breeding studied the government's policy on joint state-private enterprises.

On 3 April, all the 25 fish sauce enterprises in Binh Thanh, Thu Duc, Binh Chanh, Go Vap and Nha Be districts and the 8th precinct asked permission to become joint state-private establishments.

More than 70 percent of big traders in Hue have offered to switch to production.

Le Truong Trai and 10 other traders have pooled their capital to build the Tien Phong glassware works. Others cooperated to build factories processing cattle fodder and organic fertiliser. The Phu Xuan engineering plant owned by Phan Nua has become a joint state-private venture.

Together with the transformation of capitalist trade, the administration has provided jobs for more than 2,000 former traders and their families. Binh Tri Thien Province is developing a socialist trade network. Hue city alone has opened 14 state stores and 30 cooperative shops.

In the central highlands province of Dong Nai, more than 12,000 trader families have voiced their approval of the transformation policy. Many of them have had inventories made of the goods they were storing and have worked out plans for their future economic undertakings. The province has opened many food stores to serve the population and stabilise market prices.

In the Mekong River delta province of Ben Tre, 3,126 capitalist traders have basically finished with transformation procedures. Hundreds of them have asked to switch to production in agriculture, forestry, fishery, light and small industries, handicrafts, and other branches. In Cho Lach district alone, 38 traders have offered to take up production.

Together with the building of a state trading force, Ben Tre Province has set up 103 supply and marketing cooperatives to purchase farm products and sell staple commodities to the people at fixed prices.

Small Traders, Vendors Contribute

OW061547Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Apr (VNA)--Small traders in Ho Chi Minh City are playing an important role in the socialist transformation of capitalist trade in the city.

The city now has more than 200 markets, each with 600 to 2,000 vendors, most of them women.

Right after the publication of the policy of abolishing trading activities of capitalists and helping them to switch to production, the women's union organisations in the city organised teach-ins and talks to help women fully understand the policy of socialist transformation of capitalist trade.

Small traders in Ho Chi Minh City have been very active in managing the markets and selling essential goods at fixed prices and have refrained from storing goods illegally.

Popular Response Reported

BK071100Y [Editorial Report] Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City domestic service in Vietnamese have in the past few days carried low-level reports on the welcome and response of the people in the southern provinces and cities to the SRV Government's decision to abolish capitalist trade and shift trademen to production. Ho Chi Minh City radio at 1200 GMT on 4 April carries a 4-minute report saying that "the abolition of capitalist trade of the bourgeoisie in Dong Thap, Cuu Long and Long An provinces and Ho Chi Minh City has been warmly acclaimed by the local compatriots". The report notes: "According to the paper DONG THAP, implementing the decision of the provincial people's committee on abolishing capitalist trade of the bourgeoisie, provincial and district work teams are making inventories of goods and production and business establishments of more than 100 bourgeois trade households in Sa Dec city and Cao Lanh town. The report continues: "All organs, mass organizations and people of all strata in Dong Thap Province have heartily responded to the state policy on abolishing capitalist trade."

"In Cuu Long Province," the report says, "inventories of goods owned by bourgeois traders have been basically completed." The report adds: "Tens of bourgeois trade households in Vinh Long city have applied for transfer to the rural areas to engage in production. However, a number of other bourgeois tradesmen have not yet satisfactorily implemented the transformation policy by hiding or dispersing their goods and means of production. Tipped off by the compatriots, work teams have discovered a great amount of important goods. Along with abolishing capitalist trade, Cuu Long Province is vigorously developing the socialist trade network."

"In Long An Province," the report says, "following initial results in transforming bourgeois trade, a conference was held on the morning of 27 March to review the transformation work over the past days. The conference noted that the compatriots, cadres and combatants in the province have totally approved and supported the policy of abolishing capitalist trade. The province has basically completed making inventories of bourgeois traders' goods. Eight districts and cities of the province have formed a network of trade and marketing cooperatives to support production and the people's lives, and this network is operating smoothly."

"In Ho Chi Minh City," the report says, "together with the city people a great number of youths in many precincts are actively participating in the campaign to abolish capitalist trade." The report adds: "On 3 April, more than 200 bourgeois tradesmen in many precincts met at the office of the Industrialists and Traders Liaison Committee to discuss the policy of transforming bourgeois traders and shifting them to production. At the meeting, the participants understood the outmoded nature of capitalist trade."

At 1100 GMT on 5 April, Hanoi Radio carries reports that "more than 1 million workers, cadres, people and small traders in Ho Chi Minh City have been taught the party and state policy of transforming capitalist trade and that "youth, women's and trade union organizations and the city Fatherland Front committee are devoting their efforts to supporting the transformation task". It is also said that: "all 17 precincts and districts of the city have implemented the plan for developing the socialist trade force. Many of them have sent qualified cadres to take charge of building a trade network. Almost all precinct and district trade offices have been replenished with cadres to more satisfactorily carry out the task of purchasing and controlling goods. The city trade service has adopted some specific measures for improving the procedures of placing orders with state-run production units, joint state-private corporations and small industry and handicraft establishments."

The radio goes on to say that "the small traders in many market places in the city have been guided in carrying out the policy of transformation of capitalist trade" and that "most women hawkers have enthusiastically participated in transformation work and have abided by the new regulations on market management."

Ho Chi Minh City Radio, at 0500 GMT quotes the views of "some bourgeois traders" in Bien Hoa city, Dong Nai Province, as saying that they "unanimously agree with the state policy and consider it to be necessary to stabilize prices and the people's livelihood."

In its 0530 GMT broadcast Hanoi Radio carries a report on the participation of youth in Ho Chi Minh City in the transformation of capitalist trade. The report says: "More than 30,000 youths and youth union members in Ho Chi Minh City have been assigned to participate in the struggle to abolish capitalist trade and shift bourgeois traders to production. Together with tens of thousands of cadres from various sectors and organs, they have successfully fulfilled their mission in their localities. Many of them have refused to take bribes or have resolutely opposed the hiding or dispersal of goods and property by the bourgeois tradesmen."

After saying that "after 12 days of work, more than 13,000 youths and youth union members have been commended and rewarded by the city youth union and people's committee for their achievements" and that "1,000 youths have been admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union," the report points out: "On 4 April, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union organized a meeting of 30 of the most outstanding youth union members, six of whom were sons of bourgeois traders. After hearing some youth union members report on their work, youth union Central Committee Secretary Phan Minh Tanh, on behalf of youths nationwide, heartily commended all youth union cadres and members and youths in Ho Chi Minh City who had developed their assigned role in the current struggle and scored glorious achievements."

Hanoi Radio at 1200 GMT reports on a "meeting held in Ho Chi Minh City by the city Fatherland Front committee on 5 April for nearly 1,000 capitalist traders to study the government's decision on the policy of shifting capitalist traders to production." It says: "After hearing Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee, read the full text of government decision No 201/TTG and give further explanations on the need to abolish capitalist trade and on some specific measures adopted by the city people's committee in transferring bourgeois traders to production, many bourgeois traders expressed their views, heartily welcoming the party and state's correct and humane policy and promising to shift to production under the guidance of the local administration."

Another brief report on the same broadcast says: "Along with abolishing capitalist trade and transferring bourgeois traders to production, Ho Chi Minh City is actively building a large-scale socialist trade network in the Cholon area in the 5th precinct with 254 state-run trade establishments, among them 106 retail stores."

Ho Chi Minh City Radio at 0200 GMT on 6 April, carries a report on transformation work in Tay Ninh and Minh Hai provinces. "In Tay Ninh Province," the report says: "about 1,600 trade households have finished inventories of goods and property. The people in many places have actively helped work teams promptly discover many cases of dispersion of property and goods by some big trade households. Along with making inventories, Phu Khuong district and Tay Ninh city have set up four state-run stores of industrial and agricultural products. Phu Khuong and Go Dau districts, in coordination with the state-run trade sector, have actively assisted small-scale merchants in shifting to production and have reorganized trading activities in marketplaces where commodities are sold at established prices."

"In Minh Hai Province," the report continues, "socialist transformation of capitalist trade has begun since 23 March. On 23 and 24 March, more than 6,000 workers, intellectuals and students in Ca Mau and Bac Lieu cities and Vinh Loi district held meetings to condemn speculators for disrupting the market and to support the state policy on socialist transformation of capitalist trade."

After noting that "many bourgeois traders have made inventories of their goods and property" and that "there still are some trader households who are causing trouble to inventory work in order to buy time to move their goods away," the report says, "the Fatherland Front committees of Bac Lieu and Ca Mau cities have organized many meetings for capitalist traders to study the state policy on their transformation. Some 220 households have participated in these meetings."

At 0400 GMT Hanoi Radio carries a report that "several hundred bourgeois households in many southern provinces and cities have begun to switch to industrial, agricultural and artisan and handicraft production."

"In Ben Tre Province," the announcer says, "the policy on socialist transformation of capitalist trade has been disseminated among 364 trade households. Many of them have voluntarily turned over their stores to the state and asked for permission to return to the rural areas to engage in cultivation or to switch to handicraft production. In Dong Nai Province, many big trade householders in Tan Phu, Nam Thanh and Son Loc districts, who own land, have been allowed to embark on agricultural cultivation."

The announcer continues: "In Ho Chi Minh City, the city Fatherland Front committee and Industrialists and Traders Liaison Committee have organized many meetings with bourgeois traders to discuss ways to help the latter quickly shift their capital to production according to their capabilities and in keeping with the demands for economic development throughout the country and in the city."

Ho Chi Minh City Radio, at 0500 GMT says that "about 100 bourgeois industrialists in Ho Chi Minh City, assisted by the state, have jointly used capital to build an agro-industrial cooperative in Dong Nai Province." It adds: "The cooperative has worked out a plan to engage in production from now until 1980. The plan includes opening 300 hectares of virgin land to grow industrial and grain crops; building establishments to raise 700,000 chickens, 2,500 hogs and 90 tons of fish; setting up artisan and handicraft establishments producing construction materials, foodstuff processing machines and hand-operated agriculture tools; as well as art objects for export. The cooperative is preparing to receive more than 300 bourgeois traders who will leave Ho Chi Minh City to engage in production."

At 1100 GMT, Hanoi Radio reports that "Phu Khuong district, Tay Ninh Province, along with carrying out socialist transformation of private trade and industry, is guiding many artisan and handicraft establishments in carrying out production according to state plans" and that "several thousand small-scale merchants are being converted into producers in handicraft establishments."

Ho Chi Minh City Radio, at 0500 GMT on 7 April carries a report that "after 7 days of implementation of the transformation policy, two-thirds of the bourgeois households in Song Be Province have registered to shift to production," that "in Thu Dau Mot city and Tan Uyen district, the transformation of capitalist trade has been basically completed" and that "the compatriots have uncovered many cases of dispersion of goods by traders."

Another brief report on the same broadcast says that "on 5 April, 260 bourgeois industrialists from 16 branches filed applications to transform their installations into joint state-private enterprises."

NHAN DAN EDITORIALS ON SWITCHING TRADERS TO PRODUCTION

Decision Humane, Vital to Economy

BK071635Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 5 April editorial: "Embark on a New Life"]

[Text] The basic success of socialism will not depend on changing the ownership system or on production relations--the most important issue--but on efforts to reorganize socialist production, build a new production process, stimulate development of production power and increase labor productivity in order to create more material wealth for society and the nation and to improve the people's living standards.

With the end of capitalist trade activities, transfer of bourgeois traders to production along socialist lines is very important. This matter is not limited to providing employment for those who have given up practicing trade. More importantly, it is aimed at reforming those who formerly earned their living by exploitation into people who know how to live by their own labor and can directly contribute to the creation of material wealth for society, as well as at redeploying manpower and population according to the general national construction plan.

The government's policy on shifting bourgeois traders to production is a generous one which advocates transforming nonproductive individuals into productive workers, building them into new-type men and helping them to embark on a new life. Those bourgeois traders who are now giving up their former profession must be encouraged to shift their labor, knowledge, experience and capital to operating those trades and services beneficial to the national economy and to the welfare of the people, their families and themselves, thus contributing to economic rehabilitation and development and to national reconstruction.

Bourgeois traders must be allowed to switch to production in the fields of agriculture, industry, fishing and forestry. In addition to state assistance, they may use their capital and labor to set up production establishments, may join existing cooperatives or set up new ones and may carry out separate production activities according to state rules and regulations.

People moving their production facilities to other areas will receive advice and help in transporting their persons and property, will be allocated land to build houses and factories, and will enjoy favorable production conditions. The state will pay appropriate attention to establishing various control systems covering profits, taxation and vocational training; to giving fair treatment to those bourgeois traders who shift to production; and to insuring that their children enjoy all benefits enjoyed by children of other people from all walks of life.

Bourgeois traders can see solicitous love in the government's policy. This is because the transformation of bourgeois traders is aimed at building a new economy, a new society and a new-type man. Those subjected to the transformation will not be discriminated against. By working creatively for their own welfare and that of society, such "new workers" will certainly be able to find for themselves a new source of happiness and therefore will quickly adjust to the collective life. Regrets about the past will only cause them to be comedepressed, because they can in no way change the situation, while opposing will deepen their frustration and will lead nowhere. Everyone knows that in a not so distant country, a different method is being applied. Strictly complying with government policy is therefore the only correct and glorious choice for the bourgeoisie.

Shifting bourgeois traders to production is an important task aimed at basically completing the transformation of private capitalist industry and commerce this year. This is also a great revolutionary task designed to redistribute manpower and population. Earlier, due to the U.S. war, the population in various cities had swollen rapidly. After the liberation of the South, our state decided to move the majority of the urban population to rural areas or send them to build New Economic Areas. In Ho Chi Minh City alone 700,000 people have responded to this decision over the past 2 years.

Shifting bourgeois traders to production is one task in the country's general plan. The revolutionary administration is responsible for properly implementing this important policy.

Decision Inevitable; Compliance Mandatory

BK081245Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 6 April editorial: "What Do Justice and Ethics Mean?"]

[Text] Various former regimes promoted oppressive, exploitive activities and encouraged a small number of people to earn their living by taking over production and other life-supporting means from millions of others. It was argued such a practice was "fair" and that "there must be rich and poor in a society as predetermined by providence."

This "moral code" was handed down by bourgeois usurpers over the generations throughout the country as a means to perpetuate injustice. The state, law and religions all protected the established social order. Yet history evolved according to objective laws. Mankind progressed, unmasking the nature of such evolutionary laws and changing daily life.

Today an end to all oppressive and exploitive systems and construction of social order, justice and ethics are inevitable. This inevitability is a great worldwide truth; no show of force can reverse the present trend. Various elites representing the old world have, on several occasions, risked their lives in tests of strength in an attempt to hold back the march of history but they have all been suppressed and crushed.

Vietnam identified itself with the current of the era and has become a motive force stimulating this great movement. In recent decades revolutionary storms swept away all aggressor forces--including those considered the strongest and most aggressive--overthrew the monarchy, and ended the occupation of land by landlords who caused untold disasters to our people.

The final obstacle to national development is the capitalist system of exploitation and the social class it represents. Eradicating capitalist exploitation is both an inevitable historic demand and a reflection of present-day ethics and justice.

How did the bourgeoisie in our country, including natives and those of foreign origin, come into existence and grow? The bourgeoisie took shape and grew up during the 100 years or more during which the French colonialist aggressors dominated our country, during Japanese fascist control after the French, during the second French colonial war, and especially during the U.S. neocolonialist war.

The bourgeoisie sought support from the imperialists and supported them in turn. They exploited workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, small traders and other laboring people.

Where did the bourgeoisie earn their fortune? God did not give it to them! The bourgeoisie were regarded as uncrowned kings with huge gold treasures and influence greater than that of real kings. Although those who supported the bourgeoisie or derived support from them--including the imperialists and other reactionaries--were wiped out or forced to pack up their belongings and leave the country, the bourgeoisie's coffers continued to fill. Their stomachs were filled with all kinds of good food, their homes were palatial, and their desires--including the most frenzied and base lusts--were indulged with ease, without any effort.

When this social class was growing up, our people lost control over the country and had to struggle from one generation to another through various wars which cost us dearly. Our workers, peasants and other laboring people had to work hard but were still unable to support themselves with enough food and clothing. Millions of people died from starvation.

After the 100-year struggle, our people regained control over their own country. Now we must eradicate the exploitive capitalist system in order to exercise full control over the economy--both production and distribution--so as to build a new regime, economy, life and man.

This is the justice and ethics of the revolution. The only way for the bourgeoisie is to end their capitalist trade activities. They have no other choice. If there is a God in this world or in any other world, He cannot come to their rescue. The French and the Americans, as well as Diem and Thieu, have gone for good and they can never stage a comeback. It is rumored that God has learned about this and even He has decided that this is the way things must be.

The Vietnamese do not like excesses. Although the revolution always remains vigilant and knows how to exercise its powers, it has approached the issue of bourgeois traders kindly and sympathetically in order to pave the way for them to quickly embark on a new, honest life suitable to the present situation, useful to society and honored by the people.

Earning a living with one's own labor and living for the sake of oneself and of society are good ways for everyone to follow.

Mass Support Movement Urged

BK091230Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 7 April editorial: "Foment the Masses' Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] The abolition of the capitalist economy is bringing to an end the outmoded production relations and the class that has caused untold harm to the nation and people. The bourgeoisie is a primary target of the socialist revolution. Only by doing away with capitalist production relations can we build and improve socialist production relations in the south, achieve a unified national economy throughout the country and consolidate the infrastructures of socialism.

In order to accelerate the scientific and technical revolution, industrialize the country, build large-scale production and redistribute the work force throughout the country, there must be unified production relations involving two forms of ownership of production materials--national and collective ownership. Socialist distribution relations also involve two operational forms--one carried out by the state and one by the collectives, along with the necessary component of small merchants.

This means that we must simultaneously carry out the revolution in production relations and the scientific and technical revolution so as to simultaneously establish socialist production and distribution relations. These revolutions complement each other and form a continuous revolutionary trend throughout the national economy and society. They are simultaneously carried out with another great and profound revolution--the ideological and cultural revolution. The direct and immediate scope of this revolution, which is being carried out in close connection with the other two revolutions, consists of thoroughly understanding the party line.

By clearly realizing the obvious need to abolish the capitalist economy in both the production and distribution spheres and in all sectors of the national economy, and by fully grasping the importance of combining the transformation of old things with the construction of new things--considering the latter as fundamental and far-reaching--we can, through our daily activities, simultaneously implement these three revolutions in a realistic, concrete and vivid manner.

The establishment of new production relations is aimed at creating a new and ever developing production force through which production relations can be consolidated and improved. The abolition of capitalist trading businesses and the transfer of the bourgeoisie to production will make all those people who used to serve their own selfish interests by holding rather than producing material assets, become producers of material wealth for society and themselves.

The abolition of capitalist trade as well as the entire capitalist economic system and the establishment of socialist distribution relations constitute important conditions for building a new society and new men who live by their own work and who, by their creative labor, contribute to building a prosperous and powerful country, a new civilized life and happiness for everybody. This step will forever dismantle a society of dirty, deceitful, tricky and exploitative tradesmen who continually try to ruin one another by unethical practices.

The revolution being staged in the southern provinces is a profound and ever developing one which involves all the people, the entire national economy and both rural areas and cities in the north as well as the south. This is a thorough revolution launched by all echelons from the highest down to the grassroots level. It is being carried out in both the production and distribution spheres by the revolutionary administration and by all the people who have become masters of their country, society and economy.

This great and widespread revolution is, first of all, the collective undertaking of tens of millions of people, workers and peasants and of their two forces--the revolutionary intellectuals of all strata and the revolutionary armed forces. As the organizer of all victories of the revolution, let all party organizations and communists--who previously constantly defied death during the long struggle for independence, freedom and socialism--do their utmost to lead this revolution to total victory. Party organizations and members must organize all of the masses' revolutionary activities and mass education and foment the collective ownership spirit of the masses. The strength of the regime and party lies in the masses. Revolutionary strength can be developed by fostering the mass spirit and by motivating the masses down to the smallest operational units to struggle and build themselves. The role of the masses in exercising their right to collective ownership must be manifested everywhere and in the everyday activities in our country.

The position of the worker-peasant masses who are conducting seething revolutionary activities to build a new life is outstandingly reflected in the political, economic, cultural and social lives in all localities and through various communications media such as the press, radio and television, and stage and film shows. Manual and intellectual workers and the combatants who are defending the country and insuring order and security are our country's absolute masters. With our invincible strength, we are profoundly changing the face of Vietnam.

PRICES STABILIZE IN HO CHI MINH CITY AFTER DECISION

OW080317V Hanoi VNA in English 0254 GMT 8 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Apr (VNA)--Competition from government and cooperative stores helped beat a rash of price increases on the Ho Chi Minh City market following the people's committee announcement of its decision to end capitalist trade.

For several days after the 23 March announcement, there were steep rises in the prices of necessities, including vegetables, fish, meat and rice. But VNA's Ho Chi Minh City office reports that prices soon fell to the pre-23 March level and some items were even cheaper.

Green vegetables, fish and fruit from the Mekong Delta, Dalat and the state farms on Ho Chi Minh City's perimeter have been delivered directly to the state trade service for quick supply to city folk at prices below the previous level. The amount of vegetables sold by state stores is three or four times that of pretransformation days and workers at the sale stands of consumer cooperatives are doing overtime.

In the vicinity of the city's Ben Thanh central market, more than 2,000 small traders who used to display their wares on the street or pavement have gathered in a trading area divided into lots marked out for the various commodities. The "open air markets" which blocked traffic on a number of streets surrounding the market have disappeared and the market is noticeably cleaner.

Ms Muoi Ha, head of the market management board, said 1,500 small traders would be authorized to continue business at the market according to regulations laid down by the board. Others will be given jobs as saleswomen of the state trade service and consumer cooperatives or will shift to small industries and handicraft production. She added that 60 families of small traders in the market have of their own free will joined handicraft cooperatives for embroidery, wool knitting and wickerwork.

CORRECTIONS, FILLS TO PRESS CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS ON CAMBODIA

The following corrections and fills to the items entitled "Press Conference Issues Documents on Relations With Cambodia" and subtitled "Document on Border Issue" and "Document on Indochina Federation" published on pages K 1 through K 23 of the 7 April Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, are taken from a repeat broadcast of the VNA version of the documents and from later Hanoi Domestic Service Vietnamese and Hanoi International Service in Cambodian versions.

Page K 5, first paragraph, penultimate line, should read....Tho Chu Island and, on 6 June 1975 [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 8 April renders this date as "5 June"], pursued them... inserting editorial notation.

Second paragraph, penultimate and last lines, should read ...geography had been the cause of these painful bloody... providing indistinct words.

Page K 14, fourth paragraph, last line, should read ...to refrain from interference in their internal... providing indistinct word.

Penultimate paragraph, first line, should read ...Sihanouk for a 14-nation meeting which would... adding phrase "14-nation."

Last paragraph, penultimate line, should read ...and territorial integrity, to act in strict accordance with this, and to avoid... providing additional phrase.

Page k 17, third paragraph, first line, should read ..."B) The internal affairs... relettering.

Fourth paragraph, first line, should read ..."C) The problems existing... relettering.

Page K 22, first paragraph, first line should read ...by the Vietnamese party and government with... correcting word "people" to "party."

Third paragraph, penultimate and last lines, should read ...no longer been referred to.... correcting queried word "(?resorted)" to "referred."

Fifth paragraph, last line, should read ...has become indignant at their criminal policies.... confirming word "at."

VICE PRESIDENT MALIK SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TASKS

BK110914Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0733 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 11 Apr (ANTARA)--Vice President Adam Malik has said the task of control over progress made in national development would be increased by the third development cabinet because of the growing complexity and heavier task of the development effort so that it is of primary importance to ascertain that implementation of development will be in agreement with plans and development policies.

These words were stated by Vice President Malik in a speech at the opening of a meeting on coordination and cooperation of control of national development at the vice presidential mansion on Jalan Merdeka Selatan here Monday.

Malik said the question of development and its challenges faced in the future would not be easy and many of these problems would be very sensitive.

He pointed out that not only would development be stepped up during the third 5-year plan of the country but that a more equal spreading of development and its results would also be endeavoured to create a situation and climate which would further ensure creation of social justice for the entire Indonesian people in agreement to the order of the cabinet's program. "This means that we have to pay more attention to development issues involving the majority of the people", Vice President Malik stressed.

He ticked off a number of points in this connection like boosting food production, construction of houses for the masses, increased transmigration, village community development, promotion of cooperatives, employment opportunities, more educational facilities and extension of public health care.

The vice president said to handle national development in a comprehensive manner there must be closer cooperation and coordination in drafting policies, planning, implementation and the exercise of control over the national development drive. The vice president also said that "development must be carried out with clean government apparatuses which have authority and are capable of encouraging the people to participate in facing the challenges of development".

He said control over development should see to it that implementation of development by government agencies concerned should conform to plans and government policies so that the aspired goals would be attained. The vice president also said the goal of implementing control over development was not aimed at seeking fault, imbalances and creating differences. Concentration of control must be put on preventive measures, to carry out steps which would avoid mistakes, improper activities and differences.

Control would not only be limited to the physical program but must also be developed towards control of quality of treatment and services provided by government agencies to the people to conform to existing regulations, he added. We must carry out control over the manner in which state companies exploit the state's resources in accordance with the task entrusted to them so that these companies would not become burdens, but on the contrary become the driving force of development, the vice president declared.

The meeting on coordination and cooperation on control over development was also attended by Minister for Control Over Development and Environment Emil Salim, State Minister for Administrative Reform Sumarlin, Commander of the Order and Security Restoration Command (Kopkamtib) Admiral Sudomo and other ranking officials connected with exercise of control over the national development effort.

KUSUMAATMADJA CONFERS WITH AFGAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK110858Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Afgan Foreign Minister Wahid Abdollah yesterday held formal talks which lasted nearly 2 hours at the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta.

The purpose of the Afgan foreign minister's visit to Indonesia is to discuss preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the nonaligned countries coordination bureau and bilateral relations.

Today Minister Wahid Abdollah will pay a courtesy call on Vice President Adam Malik.

RELATIONS WITH CUBA SEEN BEFORE NONALIGNED HAVANA SUMMIT

BK111004Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0722 GMT 11 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 10 Apr (ANTARA)--Sardjono Darusman, director general for political affairs at the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, held discussions with Jacinto Vazques, an envoy from Cuba, now on an official visit to Indonesia.

Darusman, emerging from the 30-minute talk, told reporters Indonesia, in principle, does not object to a reactivation of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Monday's talks were a follow up to discussions held between Indonesian officials and another envoy from Cuba. He could not reveal the exact date of reactivation of relations. Preparing staff and material prerequisites needed time, he explained. "The government will see to it that before the summit meeting of nonaligned countries takes place in Havana, Indonesia will already have an (embassy) staff there," he added.

Darusman said he discussed, among other things, preparations of the nonaligned summit conference in the Cuban capital with Vazques. Weaknesses in the setup should have been overcome by that time. The most important thing is not where the conference is held (not the site) but that the summit in Havana will be successful in defending the interests of members of the non-aligned group.

BRIEFS

1977 OIL REVENUE--Jakarta, 6 Apr--Indonesia's oil exports recorded a revenue of over \$7.194 billion last year--an increase of about 18.31 percent over 1976 earnings, according to a report of the Indonesian central bank, Bank Indonesia. The report also showed that for the first time since 1971, when companies under the so-called production-sharing contracts began exporting, export revenues earned by these companies exceeded those earned by Caltex, which operates under a contract of work. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 6 Apr 78 BK]

JAPANESE LOAN--Indonesia and Japan on 31 March signed three loan agreements involving 3 billion yen to finance the development of a hydroelectric power station as part of the Asahan project, the construction of the third stage of an electricity distribution system in East Java, and the development of an industrial estate in Ujungpandang. The loan will be repaid in 30 years, including a 10-year grace period. It carries a 3 percent annual interest rate. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 78 BK]

KBL MAINTAINS 21-0 LEAD OVER LABAN IN MANILA

OW101941Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] metro Manila ticket continued to maintain its 21-0 lead over the Lakas Ng Bayan [Laban] slate [words indistinct] from last night's official partial returns. The winning column also showed the first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, now taking the number one slot among the (?21 KBL candidates). The tally released by the Commission on Elections regional board of canvassers showed that Mrs Marcos moved to the top spot from the fourth rank (?of Friday's count), displacing Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo [words indistinct] in the initial canvass of votes. The first lady garnered some 106,300 votes while Secretary Romulo polled 106,026.

In other election news Information Secretary Francisco Tatad has maintained his early lead as the front-runner in the Bicol region, this despite the reported jumping by some members of his own (?ticket). The latest Tabulation showed the secretary with 418,000 votes followed by (Luis Viliaflorte) and [name indistinct]. Tatad's strong showing appears to have come mainly from the youth and professional sectors who rallied behind his candidacy. An indication of his strength can be (?gleaned) from the election results in Catanduanes where he scored an upset over former Congressman Jose Alberto.

'CIA MEDDLING' CITED AMONG REASONS FOR COMELEC PROBE

OW101715Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] today decided to investigate the alleged (?foreign intervention) in the recent elections for the Interim Batasang Pambansa [IBP]. We will hear more of this from our correspondent Andy Makaranos.

[Begin recording] Chairman Leonardo B. Perez stated that the position of the commission to undertake this inquiry was in aid of the constitutional function of the poll body to recommend to the legislature effective measures to minimize election expenses and prohibit all forms of election fraud and malpractices, political opportunism, [words indistinct] candidates or other similar acts. Chairman Perez further said that the Comelec has to submit a report to the IBP on the conduct and manner of the election.

The Comelec chief stated that the commission would like to include in its report its findings of alleged foreign intervention in the election. The decision of the poll body was based on the following:

1. Statements by President Marcos that certain foreign nationals offered to contribute to the campaign funds of the political parties or groups and personally campaign for some candidates;
2. Reports of some opposition-oriented political parties in the Visayas claiming that some officials of foreign governments offered to give them aid or assistance in the campaign;
3. Complaints of some teachers who served with the citizens election committees that some candidates in the company of foreign correspondents entered voting centers while balloting was being conducted [words indistinct] in flagrant violation of law;
4. CIA meddling and in general the role of aliens in fomenting demonstrations, riots and other similar activities.

Expected to be called to shed light during the probe are: Commissioner Edmundo Reyes of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation who was deputized by the poll body to enforce the 1978 election code insofar as the intervention of foreigners in the election was concerned; the teachers who served in the voting centers where foreign correspondents entered the voting centers. The head of a political group in the south will also be asked to shed light on the alleged offer of assistance and support to his political group by an official of a foreign government.

Chairman Perez also said that officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs would be asked to submit to Comelec any communication sent by it [said department] to any foreign government concerning the conduct of their nationals in connection with the elections just concluded. [end recording]

FOREIGN NEWSMEN REQUIRED TO WEAR IDENTIFICATION TAGS

OW101716Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Department of Public Information [DPI] has called on all foreign correspondents in Manila to wear identification tags when covering public events. This is to distinguish them from agents-provocateurs masquerading as journalists. According to Director (Lorenzo J. Cruz) of the department's Bureau of National and Foreign Information, the requirement applies to visiting journalists as well as Manila-based correspondents. This was made necessary in the wake of last Sunday's illegal march by a radical opposition group where a number of foreigners were observed mingling with the marchers. Police authorities had a difficult time distinguishing the legitimate members of the press from foreign subversive elements. Director (Cruz) said the ID cards should be large enough to show clearly the name of the correspondent and the organization he represents. The correspondents should also have in their possession at all times a valid DPI accreditation card.

MILITARY SEARCH ATENEO SEMINARY, SEIZE DOCUMENTS

OW101432Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1359 GMT 10 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 10 Apr (AFP)--Philippine martial law agents tonight raided a seminary and a residential quarters for priests at the suburban Catholic Ateneo University after priests initially barred them entry claiming they had no search permit. The raiders, composed of about a dozen military agents in civilian clothes, arrived at the university compound at 1 pm and waited until an officer secured a warrant before searching the two buildings at about 8 pm, an American priest at the university told newsmen. A soldier earlier said the seminary was suspected of being supposedly used as a hiding place by subversives.

Fr Daniel McNamara, a 38-year-old theology student from New York City, said the raiders specified before making the search they did not want foreign correspondents, who had arrived on the scene, allowed inside the buildings during the raid.

They raided buildings of the Loyola House of Theology, a seminary, and the San Jose novitiate, used as a living quarters by about 20 priests, on the compound of the Jesuit-run university in suburban Quezon City. The raids took place simultaneously.

Fr McNamara said the raiders brought out stacks of allegedly "seditious" papers, including copies of MALAYANG FILIPINA (FREE PHILIPPINES), a tabloid newspaper published by the opposition People's Power (Laban) Party during the recent parliamentary elections here.

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